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VOL. XXII NO. 117 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY, 18, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

OPPOSITION CHALLENGE MAHATMA'S DECREE

Congress Must Work Out Its Plans And Not Leave Them To Experts

MOMENTOUS ISSUES BEFORE A.I.C.C.

Mrs. Naidu For Total Elimination Of C. D. Without Any Reservation

BUT GANDHIJI HOLDS BALANCE OF POWER

From Our Special Correspondent

PATNA, May 17.

What forms one of the most important subjects of discussion among the members who have arrived here is whether the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement should be in terms of Gandhiji's statement, i. e. confining civil resistance in his own person.

It appears that the question would lead to a heated discussion at the meeting of the A. I. C. C.

There is a strong section of members who seem to feel strongly that the movement is to be withdrawn—and on this there is little difference of opinion, it should be withdrawn altogether.

They consider that confining the movement to Mahatmaji personally is to brand the other Congressmen with inferiority, which they feel, they are entitled to resent.

They opine that if Civil Disobedience is to continue in the person of even one man, it should be for all without exception and that in that case a date should be fixed by which all Congressmen should be expected to be in jail. Mahatmaji, however, is not likely to yield on this point.

Another question over which a very bitter controversy is certain is about the Council programme. Among the members who have arrived so far, an overwhelming majority seems decidedly in favour of the Congress undertaking the programme. The U. P. delegates and many others have been discussing the question and members from the United Provinces seem to feel that the Congress directly undertaking the programme will be in accord with the wishes of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, if at all there is to be Council Entry.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are meeting this afternoon and will discuss the lines on which the Working Committee resolutions should be drafted and Gandhiji will be consulted when he arrives tonight at 9-30.

MAYOR AND MAYOR

Calcutta Corporation Stages Novel Election Fight

RACE FOR THE CHAIR

Two Chairmen Conduct Proceedings and Elect Two Mayors And Two Deputies.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

For one city to have two Mayors and Deputy Mayors may sound an astounding and incredible news, but that is exactly the result of this afternoon's Corporation meeting held for the purpose of electing the new Mayor and Deputy Mayor following the Government of Bengal's annulment of the election of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and Prof. S. C. Ghose as Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively on April 10 last.

PANDAMONIUM.

Amidst chaotic scenes, hopeless confusion and disorder being the features of the meeting from start to finish the Corporation elected Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar backed by Dr. B. C. Roy's party and Mr. A K Fazlul Huq, a nominee of the Sen-Gupta Party as the two Mayors for Calcutta Corporation, both the sides claiming that their nominees have been rightly elected Deputy Mayors.

TWO CHAIRMEN.

Another unique feature of the meeting was that it had two Chairmen to preside over its deliberations, each side addressing their party Chairman as the rightful Chairman of the meeting.

The public galleries in the Corporation Chamber were crowded to suffocation, while mounted and foot police regulated traffic in front of the Corporation Building.

There being two claimants, one Dr. K S Ray (Dr. B C Roy's Party) and another Mr. Madan Mohan Burman (a nominee of Sen-Gupta Party), the House unanimously elected Hon'ble B K Basu to decide which of them would preside on the poll. Division being demanded 44 Councillors voted for Dr. Ray, whereas 39 voted against him.

The trouble arose over the votes of ten nominated Councillors, which was objected to by the Sen-Gupta group contending that oaths had not yet been properly taken by the said Councillors whereas they (the Councillors) had gone through the business of taking oath by standing in their own seats at the commencement of the proceedings.

RACE FOR CHAIR.

Mr. Basu, vacating the chair for Dr. Ray, there was a regular race by four out of five Councillors for occupying the chair which was ultimately occupied by Mr. Burman. Dr. Ray, however, occupied another side of the chair on the dais and two sets of Chairmen then conducted the proceedings of the meeting till 7 p.m.

As stated above two Mayors and two Deputy Mayors were declared elected by the two Chairmen and one Chairman after another adjourned the meeting "sine die".—United Press.

KASTURBA RELEASED

Set Free Before Expiry Of Full Term

PATNA, May 17.

A telegraphic message to Gandhiji just received here says Mrs Kasturba Gandhi was released yesterday evening from the Poona Jail before the expiry of the full term of imprisonment.—United Press.

Chances Of Compromise At Patna

Malaviya-Ansari Conversations Bear Fruit

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 17.

Compromise between Swarajists and those advocating Congress directly undertaking the Council programme is more than probable. It appears Swarajists leaders, particularly Dr. Ansari, are not unmindful of the strong and widespread opposition in Congress ranks to the formation of an autonomous Swarajya Party. The fact that Mr. S C Mitra, Member of the Legislative Assembly, was prominent in Ranchi Conference in spite of his having had nothing to do with Civil Disobedience and having in fact flouted the Congress mandate, is regarded by Congressmen as indication of what Swarajya Party membership might mean.

Conversations at Delhi between Dr. Ansari and Pt. Malaviya are reported to have been important and satisfactory and it is believed, the Swarajist leaders would be agreeable to a suitable compromise, providing for the control of the Congress over the working of the Swarajya Party. It may be stated in this connection that No-change leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acharya Kripalani and others would prefer an autonomous Swarajya Party and

(Continued on page 7.)

MAHATMA REACHES PATNA

PATNA, May 17.

Gandhiji arrived here to-day and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Immediately after his arrival he held consultation with leaders, including Dr. Ansari, Pt. Malaviya and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

The "Associated Press" understand that as a result of the informal discussion between the leaders at Gandhiji's resdence, unanimity has been achieved on the following basis:—

That the resolution should be drafted by Mahatma Gandhi;

that it would vest control of the Parliamentary Wing in a body set up for the purpose by the Congress, such machinery being liable to change, if and when the Congress so wished.

Secondly, that there being no difference in the way they thought of communal award, reference to it should be so drafted by Gandhiji as would meet all points of view, including that of Pundit Malaviya.

Thirdly, that Gandhiji's statement regarding Civil Disobedience should be endorsed and an appeal should be made for pushing forward the Congress constructive programme.

Leaders are hopeful that Gandhiji's draft would adjust all the points of view, so that the A. I. C. C., may endorse the decisions by an overwhelming majority.—A.P.

TWELVE COMMANDMENTS

Bengal Govt. Formulates New Conduct Rules For The Citizens

FULL LIST OF DONT'S

Magistrate Can Control Residence, Of Any Person, Company He Keeps And Books He Reads

CALCUTTA, May 17.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that for the purpose of protecting any person the District Magistrate, under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, may direct that such person shall—

(a) reside in any house or quarters in the District specified in order or with any relative who is resident in the District;

(b) not absent himself from his place of residence between specific hours;

(c) not to pay visits to or receive visits from any person who is not a permanent resident of the specified area;

(d) not to enter or remain in the specified place or area in the District;

(e) not to converse, communicate or associate with any person specified in the order with members of any Society, Library, Akhra, Club or Gymnasium so specified;

(f) withdraw from the membership of the specified society, Library, Akhra, Club or Gymnasium;

(g) attend or refrain from attending School, College or Educational Institution specified;

(h) proceed to and from any place by route so specified;

(i) submit diaries of doings and movements at intervals;

(j) report himself at intervals;

(k) deliver unopened all correspondence to Government Officer, and

(l) not to read or subscribe to any specific book, magazine, pamphlet or newspaper.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

MAHATMA ELUDES THEM ALL!

PATNA, May 17.

Mahatma Gandhi and party including Misses Miraben, Umaben Mrs. Prabhabati and Mr. A. V. Thakkar arrived here by Up Lahore Express at 9-32 p.m. Babu Rajendra Prasad, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied Gandhiji from 3 or 4 stations down Patna Junction.

Among those present to receive Gandhiji at the station were Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Anugraha Narain Singh, Mr. Mathura Prasad and Mr. Oudhesh Nandan Sahay besides a large number of Congress workers.

Gandhiji eluded them all by alighting from the train immediately after the train stopped and literally ran up to railway over-bridge.

As soon as Gandhiji reached Pillikothi almost all the prominent Congress Leaders such as Dr Ansari, Messrs. Araf Ali ,K. M. Munshi, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar paid a visit to him. Dr. Ansari expressed great concern about the strain which journey on foot during last 8 days much have involved to Gandhiji.

After some informal talks, Dr. Syed Mahmud ascertained if fixing of time for the Congress Working Committee meeting at 7 a.m to-morrow would suit Gandhiji who agreed to them.—United Press.

Socialist Call To A. I. C. C. Members

Back Party's Programme As Basis Of Freedom

THREE CONDITIONS FOR COUNCIL ENTRY

PATNA May 17.

The First Socialist Conference of the Congress Socialists, was held this morning at the Anjuman Islamia Hall. Over 130 delegates were present, these were Behar 41, Bombay 7, Madras 3, Punjab 3, Rajputana 5, Bengal 18 and the United Provinces 30. Among the prominent delegates are Mr. M. R. Masani, Sardar Sardul Singh, Mrs. Purnima Banerji, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, General Avari and others.

The presidential address by Mr. Narindra Deva emphasised that they must make it clear that they did not believe in National Socialism or economic Socialism (Nationalism?) but in a Socialistic State. He further stressed the fact that mere planned economy should not deceive them.

POSERS FOR SWARAJISTS.

"Are you going into the Assembly to work the reforms constructively or create deadlocks?"

"Will you totally reject the White Paper or reject it with a view to securing improvements in it?"

"Will you accept office?"

"Will you leave the Assembly when you find that its serves no purpose?"

These are some of the major questions which would be asked of the Swarajists at the A.I.C.C. both by the Socialists and some Congressmen who want the Congress to run the elections and not give the Swarajists independent authority. The Swarajist reply to these questions, is "do not embarass us by these detailed enquiries. We are true to the core. Trust to our patriotism, we will not sell the contry, that is all we can say at present."

COUNCIL ENTRY.

After considerable debate the Socialist Conference passed by a large majority the following resolution on the subject of Council entry:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the resolution passed by the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress calling upon Congressmen to boycott legislatures should not be rescinded except by the open session of the Congress. The Conference is of opinion that, if the Congress at its next session rescinds that resolution, the conduct of electoral and Parliamentary activity should be in the hands of the Congress organization and such activities should only be in furtherance of the programme which is Socialist in action and objective."

PARTY WITHIN CONGRESS.

The Socialist Conference also passed the following resolutions moved from the Chair:—

"In the opinion of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference the time has come for an All-India organization of Socialists in the Congress to be established. With this end in view it is resolved that

(A) A drafting committee, consisting of the following, be appointed to prepare a draft programme and constitution for the All-India Congress-Socialist Party: Members:- Acharya Narendra Deo (President), Messrs. Jaya Prakash Narayan (Secretary), Abddlbari, Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Masani, Sampurnanand, C. C. Banerji, Fareed-ul-Huq, Ansari and others

(B) Mr. Jaya Prakash Nayayan be appointed the Organizing Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference to organize Provincial Congress Socialist Groups where they do not exist on the basis of the programme adopted by the drafting Committee and arrange for an All-India Conference to form an All-India Congress Socialist Party immediately, prior to the next session of the Indian National Congress.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE.

The Conference also condemned the firing by the police at the labourers of the E. I. R. Colliery at Giridih who had gathered for the purpose of asking for the restoration of cuts made in wages.

The Socialist Conference also passed a resolution moved from the Chair extending its sympathy and support to the textile strikers of Bombay in their struggle condemning the policy of Government in arresting their leaders and detaining them without trial.

All the resolutions moved from the Chair were passed without discussion except that when the resolution relating to the formation of a Socialist Congress Party was moved, Mr. Rajini Mohan Mukerjee raised a dissentient voice and said that if they were sincere, they should form the party outside the Congress. He would not object, however, if they converted themselves into the Congress group instead of a party. The amendment was rejected by 58 votes to 22 and the original resolution was passed.

MANDATE TO A.I.C.C. MEMBERS.

Noisy scenes followed when Mr. Masani moved a resolution giving direction to their delegates to move certain resolutions at the A.I.C.C. in connection with the Swarajist and Socialistic Programme. The resolution regarding the Council entry already wired constitutes one part of the mandate.

MANDATE TO A.I.C.C.

The second part of mandate runs:—

"Whereas the preamble to the Fundamental Rights resolution of the Karachi Congress declares that in order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions and whereas, in ordtr to widen the basis of the struggle for independence and ensure that even after Swaraj comes the masses do not remain victims of economic exploitation, it is necessary that the Congress should adopt a programme that is socialist in action and objective, the A.I.C.C. recommends to the Congress to declare as its objective a Socialistic State and after capture of power to convene a Constituent Assembly on the basis that every adult shall have vote with the exception of those who have opposed the struggle for freedom and that representation shall be on a functional basis for the purpose of formulating the constitution for the Indian State on the following political, social and economic principles:—

FOUNDATIONS FOR FUTURE STATE.

(1) Transfer of all power to producing masses.

(2) Development of economic life of country to be planned and

(Continued on page 10.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Hindu to manage and collect rents of landed property at Poona. Deposit of Rs. 500 essential Apply Box No. 69, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Teacher, capable of giving tuition to Sixth Standard student in French and Mathematics. Apply Box 73, "Bombay Chronicle."

Energetic Salesmen, capable of working up a line in Swadeshi Soaps. Only experienced men should apply stating salary required. Box 64, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A qualified mechanical and electrical engineer with 10 years' experience is open for engagement on moderate terms. Reply Box No. 82, "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Chemist, capable of taking charge of Sugar Mills, working in any district is open for engagement. Will submit testimonials and particulars to those requiring his services Box No. 65, "Bombay Chronicle."

Dairy.—The Advertiser conducted business and is well conversant with complete dairy management including looking after stables and milk and butter sales. Open for engagement on moderate terms. Apply Box No. 66, "Bombay Chronicle."

Book-Keeper with sound knowledge of Accountancy with 15 years' experience as Chief Clerk in big firm is open for engagement on very moderate pay. Interview solicited. Apply Box 67, "Bombay Chronicle."

An energetic, honest, experienced Gujrati youth, well-versed in Accounts, Sales and Office Routine, seeks employment. Box No. 2406, "Bombay Chronicle."

Youngman (27) Qualified Accountant broad experience, proficient secretarial works, business organisation, administration, typewriting, desires part or full time billet. Any capacity. Terms and place, no consideration. Box 2405, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

At Mazagaon, near Police Court, big Godowns, pucca-built and high roof, suitable for storing goods or for factory purposes. Apply Box No. 79, "Bombay Chronicle."

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted immediately one big room or two small ones with sanitary bath near Princess Street for Rs. 15. Reply Box No. 81, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Small Office Rooms are To Be let—23, Medows Street, near Central Bank Building, Fort. Apply Box No. 78, "Bombay Chronicle."

23. PLOTS & PREMISES TO LET

A large Plot of Vacant Land some distance from Ghatkopar is to be given on lease for factory or other purposes. Apply Box No. 77, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Car For Sale—Two-Seater, capable of accommodating four persons, in perfect working order, but tyres requiring change. Price Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 80, "Bombay Chronicle."

Car For Hire—Beautiful Essex Sedan Car available for the whole day or mornings and evenings only. Apply Box 71, 'Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—A lady doctor and nursemidwife. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and terms to Honorary Secretaries, Female Hospital and Maternity Home, Wadhwan Camp. (Kathiawar) 2378

56. EDUCATIONAL.

General Education Academy— Mr. Kantilal Hiralal Shah and Mr. R. R. Khanna have passed Benares Matriculation this year through our efforts. Result cent per cent. Let us train you for several entrance examinations—Indian and foreign, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2408).

Private Tuition given to Boys going for Matriculation next year from Baroda New High School. Apply Box No. 74, "Bombay Chronicle."

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, 249|B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three-years' course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal. 2324.

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Harmonium For Sale— Sweet-toned and little used. Will sell off at a sacrifice. Apply Box No. 72, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Hindu Restaurant with a regular handsome income is to be sold as a going concern in the most suitable locality. Apply Box No. 70, "Bombay Chronicle."

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Daily New York Cotton closing quotations. Accurate predictions, a trial will convince you beyond your imagination. No fees charged until next day's result. Must share profits. Apply X Y Z, C|o "Bombay Chronicle." Personal interview will not be entertained. Client having telephone communication preferred. (2407).

77. OFFICE APPLIANCES.

For Sale—A Remington Typewriter No. 12, good as new. Also a writing desk and revolving chair in excellent condition. Apply Box No. 75, "Bombay Chronicle."

103. LIVE STOCK.

An Indian Maina, which Talks melodiously and intelligently is to be sold only to a Lover of Birds. Price Rs. 50. No offers. Apply Box No. 76, "Bombay Chronicle."

123. FURNITURE.

For Sale.—A Hindu Gentleman, leaving Bombay, wishes to dispose of furniture, gramophone with Indian records and household utensils. Prices exceptionally low. Apply Box No. 68, "Bombay Chronicle."

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NOTICE.

THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 170 tons, approximately, of copper scrap the specifications of which can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, which should be remitted by money order only. The last date for the submission of the tender is THURSDAY, 14th June 1934, after which no tenders will be accepted. Tenders must be accompanied with an earnest deposit of Rs. 1,000 only.

MANAGER,
Gwalior Engineering Works,
Gwalior.
8404.

NOTICE

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1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Medicines, Necessaries, etc of the approximate value of Rs. 1,15,000 to the BARODA MEDICAL STORES for the year 1934-35 (August, 1934 to July, 1935).

2. The Tenders should reach the office of the undersigned with a deposit sum of Rs. 50 (Fifty) as earnest money on or before the 4th June, 1934.

3. Printed copies of tenders, Schedules, General Directions to the Tenderers and the Articles of Agreement can be supplied on payment of Rs. 3 (Three) between 7 and 11 hours on all days except Sundays and holidays on or after the 21st May, 1934.

K. G. NADIRSHAW,
Medical Store-Keeper,
Baroda State.
Office of the Medical Store-Keeper,
Baroda, 12th May, 1934. 8403

Public Notices

BHAVNAGAR PORT DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED not later than 31-5-34 for the temporary post of second pilot on the grade of Rs. 250|15-1|350 plus Rs. 60 house and conveyance allowance.

In addition, a fee of Rs. 30 per vessel piloted will be paid to the pilot upto a maximum of Rs. 4,800 per year and in no case should the pilot receive less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in addition to his salary.

Applicants should state the date of issue of their certificates and submit a list of the posts they have held.

J. JOHNSTON,
Port Officer.
Bhavnagar State.
Port Office, Bhavnagar.
Dated 14-5-34
8400

Legal Notices

SUIT NO. 2342 OF 1931.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
MAJID BUKSH & Ors.
Versus
SALEMA BEGUM & Ors.

To,
Mahammed Daud Barmonia, Ahmed Daud Barmonia, Rassoolan Bibi, Hulima Bibi, Ayesha Bibi, Eva Bibi, Hafez Bibi and Salema Bibi, some of the abovenamed Defendants.

GREETING: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court on the 14th day of December, 1931, against you and others for a decree under Order 34, Rule 4 of the Civil Procedure Code in Form No. 4 of the Appendix D, of the first Schedule to the said Code, for the stay of the case No. 203 of 1929, now pending in the Court of the Land Acquisition Judge of 24-Parganas until the final determination of this suit and for an injunction restraining the defendants from withdrawing the compensation money amounting to the sum of Rs. 3,116|2|9 from the said Court of the Land Acquisition Judge until the final determination of this suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 42 days and to file your respective Written Statements within 63 days from the publication of this Notice and to appear before this Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the Court to answer the plaintiffs' claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

And TAKE NOTICE that in default of your causing an appearance to be so entered the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1934.
NEWGIE & GANGOLY.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.

N. GHATAK,
Master.
8405.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	19 May	29 May
Hakodate Maru	5303	26 May	5 June
*Ginyo Maru	9000	29 May	12 June
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 June	26 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	29 May.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	9 June

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	23 May
Terukuni Maru	12000	4 June.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chinchibu Maru	17500	6 June
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June
Heian Maru	11600	23 June

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Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
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3RD STUPENDOUS SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF

East India's Masterpiece of 1934

SEE

Seeta

Directed by DEVKI BOSE

Featuring
DURGA KHOTE, K. C. DEY, PRITHAVI RAJ B.A., G. TEMBE, etc.

WEST END TALKIES
Lamington Rd.

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6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The most sensational drama of the Czarist Russia!

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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BOYS

Twelve Year Old Lad Dies After Assault By "Fists And Blows"

On the night of May 13 a quarrel between two Hindu boys caused the death of one of them, Tukaram Gangaram (12).

It is alleged that the deceased was assaulted by the other boy with "fists and blows." He was seriously injured and removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he died last night of internal haemorrhage.

The assailant has not yet been traced.

C. P. TANK BAN EXTENDED

The Bombay Government Gazette issued on Thursday announces that the Governor has extended for a further period of two months from May 22, the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order prohibiting Hindus and Muhammadans from entering the Municipal Recreation ground situated at Cowasji Patel Tank Road and the vacant piece of land forming part of the premises of House No. 62 situated at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

Untouchability Has No Divine Sanction

Depressed Classes Mission Demands Legislation For Removal Of Social Disabilities

The Executive Committee of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India in forwarding to the Government of India its opinion on Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah's Untouchability Abolition Bill, says it is in full sympathy with the objects and reasons stated in the preamble of the Bill, and accords its full support to it. The following are the grounds on which it does so:

It is an acknowledged fact that the so-called depressed class people all over India have been suffering from numerous disabilities and disadvantages, religious, social, economic and even political. It is the combined effect of all these disabilities and disadvantages, apart from each one by itself, that has contributed to the miserable condition in which we find these unhappy people.

It is argued that all social disadvantages will disappear if only their economic betterment and economic uplift is attempted and achieved. This is a fallacious argument and it does not stand the test of experience.

Numerous instances can be given wherein the economic condition of many depressed class people is found equal to, if not better than, the caste people. But still they are regarded as untouchable, and suffer from the consequences resulting from the evil of untouchability.

NO RELIGIOUS SANCTION

It is pointed out by a certain section of the so-called Sanatanists that untouchability has a religious sanction, and that Hinduism will be ruined if untouchability is removed. Nothing of the kind. There are Shastras and Shastras, each one being the outcome of different ages and consequent prevalent beliefs which are diametrically opposed in their views, and as such to rely on them is opposed to all canons of reason and justice. How wisely as the great Hindu, Swami Vivekanand, said, "when Smritis and Smritis differ, reject them without mercy." Our argument is that even if all the old Hindu Shastras in the world had agreed on the question of the maintenance of untouchability in its present diabolical form, or for the matter of that in any form at all, it is on pure moral grounds, on grounds of reason and justice on grounds of the equality of birth-rights of all human beings in whichever caste, high or low, they may happen to be born, on grounds of national solidarity, and progress that untouchability must go out root and branch.

CASTE NOT OF DIVINE ORIGIN

Really speaking, untouchability is not a religious question. It is the result of custom and usage only. And customs and usage from times immemorial have always been in a state of flux. They must change with the times, and they have so changed from time to time. Even the caste-system has lost its original rigidity. It is fallaciously argued that the caste system has divine origin. As a matter of fact, the Creator has not made castes. It is purely a human institution. I tis, therefore, puerile to argue that the caste system must be maintained, and with the maintenance thereof, the depressed class people must continue to remain for ever within the pale of society which the so-called superior grades of society have assigned to them in their pride of birth and in a spirit of arrogance and conceit. As human beings, possessing the same physical, and mental powers, and attributes, the depressed class people are entitled to enjoy the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the so-called superior class people, and none of them have a right to say to their downtrodden brother-man, "Thou shalt not enjoy the same civil, social, economic, political and even religious rights and privileges as we do."

NEED FOR LEGISLATION.

It is idle to expect all the people, especially the orthodox section which is wedded to hoary custom and usage without any rhyme or reason, to lend their support to this humanitarian Bill. It is by a legal enactment alone, as was done in the abolition of the inhuman Sati, that the ban of untouchability will no longer tarnish the fair face of Hinduism.

ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS

Ceylon Session Demands Direct Representation For Colonies And Dependencies At International Conferences

MADRAS, May 16.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, MLA, and Mr. S. C. Joshi of Bombay, delegates to the Asiatic Labour Congress and Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Organisation, arrived this morning from Colombo after attending the first session of the Congress at Colombo.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. N. M. Joshi said the first session of the Asiatic Labour Congress was held at Colombo on 10th May. In all 15 delegates—4 from India, 5 from Japan, 6 from Ceylon representing Trade Union movements in these countries participated in the Congress which was also attended by Dr. P. P. Pillai and Mr. Ayusawa, representatives of the International Labour Organisation. Mr. Goone Sinha, President of the All Ceylon Trade Congress, welcomed the delegates to which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Kikakwa (Japan) responded, assuring full support of Trade Union movements of their countries for the successful working of the Conference.

The Congress was formally opened by Mr. Peri Sundram, Minister of Labour, Ceylon. Mr. N. M. Joshi gave a history of the movement which led to the establishment of he Asiatic labour Congress. Mr. Goone Sinha presided. Over the session. The Congress discussed the draft constitution prepared by the representatives of India and Japan in 1933 and adopted it with some modifications.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several matters of common interest to workers of Asiatic countries were discussed and a number of resolutions passed dealing with the present economic crisis and the ways of meeting it, insisting on reduction of hours of work and establishment of unemployment relief schemes. International peace and disarmament, self-government for Colonies and dependencies and sympathising with the workers in Germany and Austria in their present difficulties.

Another resolution asked for direct representation for Colonies and Dependencies at the International Labour Conferences and better representation on the Governing Body of the International Labour organisation and urged the early holding of a tripartite Labour Conference by the International Labour Organisation itself.

The Congress elected Mr. B. R. Bakhle as General Secretary in charge of Headquarters of the Congress, which was decided to be in Bombay. It was decided to hold the next Congress in India in 1936. After the Conference Japanese Delegates entertained the delegates to tea aboard Fushimi Maru.—A. P.

BHOIWADA STABBING CASE

Two More Accused Charged With Assault On Pathan Brought To Court

The Bhoiwada Police arrested on Wednesday evening Babu Tukaram and Magha Rajoo, who, along with two associates, now absconding, are alleged to have waylaid and stabbed a Pathan cooly, named Jaffar Khan Lalkhan, in the employ of the Lakshmi Cinema, while he was proceeding towards Poiwadi on the evening of 15th May last, after taking a drink in a local toddy shop.

As a result of the assault he received three deep stab-wounds. One of the alleged assailants who was arrested on the spot was produced before the Dadar Court on Wednesday. Two more arrests were still to be effected.

Accused were produced on Thursday before the Dadar Police Court and were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 each, failing which they will be remanded into police custody till 23rd instant.

A Brahmin inhabitant of Dholka was warmly congratulated by the Dhandhuka organisers of Harijan uplift on his commendable courage in breaking himself loose from narrow social conventions and offering to serve in the newly-opened school for Harijans at Mahuava in the Bhavnagar State.

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ing.
The public galleries in the Cor-

It should be withdrawn altogether.
That ... confining the movement to Mahatmaji personally is to

place by route so specified;
(i) submit diaries of doings and

These are some of the major questions which would be asked

kerjee raised a dissentient voice and said that if they were sincere,

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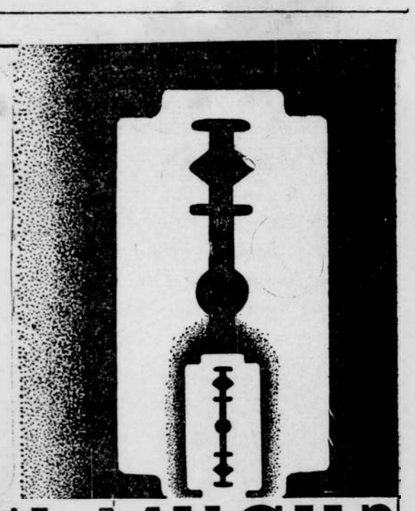

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All Quiet In Mill Area

25th Day Of Strike: Attempts To Wean Away Strikers Continue

Compared to the scenes of turbulence culminating in police firing which were witnessed the previous evening, the mill area presented a quiet appearance on Thursday morning.

Stray assaults on black-legs, however, continued, resulting in the arrest of a striker at Worli on a charge of molestation.

A blackleg on his way to the mill was stated to have been waylaid by some strikers at Ferguson Road and assaulted. He sustained injuries and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital.

Morarji Goculdas Mill

Except for the fact that the Morarji Goculdas Mills which was re-oepned on Wednesday was kept working with a partial complement of men, there was no new development in the strike situation.

Strike leaders are very hopeful that the workers of this mill will join the strike as soon as they receive their arrears of wages which are being paid off in part.

Attempts To Wean Workers

The management on its part is trying hard to wean away the workers from the influence of strike leaders.

Inquiries made in regard to the exodus of strikers to their native villages, show that very few strikers have so far left the city. This move is definitely being discouraged by the Strike Committee and strikers have been exhorted to remain in Bombay and carry the struggle through successfully.

Of the seven persons who received bullet wounds in the clash with the police in front of the New Great Eastern Mills, four are making satisfactory progress in the hospital. The condition of the remaining three is considered to be serious.

Thursday was the 25th day of the strike.

MILL STRIKERS REMANDED

An application for the remand of five mill-strikers, Dadoo Krishna, Mahomed Umar, Krishna Rajaram, Sakharam Tukaram and Raghunath Ganpat, was made by the Byculla Police before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, on Thursday.

In applying for the remand, Sub-Inspector Deshpande stated that on last Wednesday a crowd of mill-hands collected in front of the New Great Eastern Mill on Parel Road clamouring for their wages. The management of the mill then put up a certain notice which excited the feelings of the mill-hands, who, it is alleged, became riotous and pelted the police guarding the entrance of the mill with stones. Some Police Officers and constables were wounded. As the crowd refused to disperse the police it seems opened fire as a result of which the five accused were wounded.

All the accused except the first have been admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

The first accused was placed before His Worship.

His Worship remanded all the accused till May 28 so as to facilitate the police to make further inquiries.

SEQUEL TO TRIBAL FEUD

Bhoiwada Police Arrest Man Suspected Of Brutal Murder On Tuesday

After a vigorous search, the Bhoiwada Police have at last run to earth Abdullakhan Aliasgar, the alleged assassin of Sharifkhan Ahmedalli Khan, a Pathan watchman, in the service of Messrs. Jacob Sassoon Co., whose dead body was discovered on Kamgar Maidan on Tuesday last, with frightful stab-wounds all over body.

It appears this murder, (as is alleged by the Police) was the result of a "vendetta" vowed by the above accused on the occasion of the acquittal by the High Court of the deceased who was alleged to have brutally murdered Mohomed Inoos Khan in September last year when a murder resembling the present one occurred under identical circumstances.

It is also alleged that this murder is the latest sequel to a tribal blood-feud between two sects of Pathans that originated, in the Hazara District near the Frontier, with the kidnapping of a girl of one sect by Inooskhan; Inooskhan was later murdered in September last year in which case Sharifkhan was involved as the principal accused and was acquitted.

Abdullakhan is also said to have confessed to another man having murdered Sarifkhan who has also been arrested.

The accused being unable to provide bail of Rs. 50 offered by police, was ordered on Thursday by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar to be remanded into police custody till the 23rd instant.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

The annual general meeting of the 21st instant. The Annual and Auditors will be held in the Grand Saloon of Messrs. Mongini Ltd. (1st floor), at 6-15 p.m. on the 21st instant. They Annual Report of the Society will be submitted on the occason.

The total number of members of the Society at the end of the year (1933) was 131. The report protests against the action of the Government of India necessitating the payment of annual registration fees by professional accountants in India. While expressing its satisfaction at the presence on its roll of professional accountants from almost all provinces in India, the Society urge more accountants from different parts of the country to join this all-India body of Accountants. If a sufficient number of members is forthcoming, the Society intend to open Branches at different centres like Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, etc.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TOURISTS

Party Will Reach Bombay On June 2.

A party of influential Japanese industrialists, manufacturers, exporters and others interested in the overseas trade left Japan on April 22 for the purpose of inspecting prospective marets in the South Seas region, India, Egypt, the Near East, and elsewhere. The party has been spon sored by the Osaka Mainichi the most widely circulated newspaper of Japan, and is led by Mr. Masami Shimoda, chief of the Economics Department of the "Osaka Mainichi."

Other members of the Party are: Viscount Kato, a leading member of the House of Peers, Mr. Koichiro Ueda, a director of the Fusan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chosen, Mr. Takeo Kojima, manager of the Buyodo, noted publishers of maps and military records, Mr. Tsunetaro Akimori, a leading charcoal wholesaler, Mr. Shohei Sekine, who is on the staff of the Kobe Office of Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd. and who will play the role of guide.

Included among the members are two students, namely, Masanaru Ishii and Eiichi Fuwa. Mr. Ishii is a student at Keio University, while Mr. Fuwa is a student at the Kobe University of Commerce.

WAKATSU MURATA

Two other members are Messrs. Murata, an employee of the Maruei Shoten, Minamikyutaromachi Nichome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, a leading cotton company and Eiichi Fuwa, son of the ex-president of the Maruei Shoten. The Party will arrive in Bombay on June 2nd and leave for Karachi on the 7th june. From Karachi the Party will depart for Bushire on 10th idem.

AROUND THE COURTS

The police picked up the body of a Muslim at Mallet Bunder on Wednesday evening. Inquiries made reveal that the body was of a workman of S.S. "Laxmi," a coastal steamer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., who fell overboard as a result of an accident and got drowned on Monday.

* * * *

Kidnapping a minor girl from Bombay with a view to marry her to a relative is the charge that is brought against Gajodhur Sahud and Sahud Badhi, who were arrested by the Gamdevi Police on Wednesday and were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on Thursday.

* * * *

Charged with having attempted to commit suicide, Dhonoo Ganoo, a coolie working at the Bombay Central station was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon.

TOURING INDIA ON CYCLE

Bengali Youth Relates Story Of Encounter With Dacoits

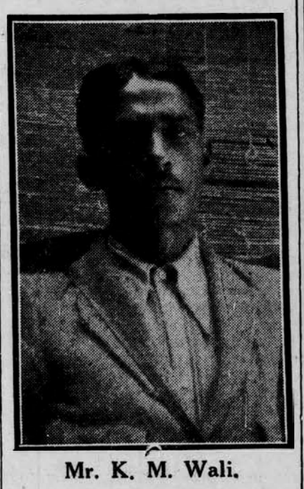
Mr. K. M. Wali who is touring India on cycle and who arrived in Bombay recently, told some interesting stories about his adventures during his tour in Northern India, to a representative of the "Chronicle."

Mr. Wali who is a student of the Faridpur Rajendra College, left Faridpur on December 21, 1933. After Bengal he toured Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Rajputana and Central India, from where he came to Bombay. In all, he visited 713 cities and has so far covered 9,323 miles on cycle.

"During this tour" said, Mr. Wali, "my life was endangered 13 times."

"Which was the tightest corner of all these?" Asked our representative.

"The tightest corner," replied Mr. Wali, "was when I encountered five armed dacoits between Saseram and Benares. I was passing along a quiet road when I saw five hefty men with spears in their hands, approaching me. They shouted and told me to hand over all the money I had. I continued to peddle on, but the dacoits begon to run after me and persued me for over half-a-mile after which they gave up the chase. It was a lucky escape for, I believe, they would have harmed me.



Mr. K. M. Wali.

"Among other adventures," said Mr. Wali, concluding his narrative, "I met a fierce wolf in Danwa Bhalwa forest, fell down from a snow covered hill and received some injuries and lost my path in a forest near Vavamula."

Mr. Wali will resume his tour shortly. From Bombay he will go to Poona, Mysore and other parts of Southern India.

"After completing the Indian tour, I intend starting on a cycle tour round the world," said Mr. Wali optimistically at the conclusion of the interview.

THUNDER SHOWERS IN KASHMIR

Temperature Above Normal In Bihar And Bengal

POONA, May 17.

A fresh western disturbance has caused fairly widespread light thundershowers along North-West Frontier and in Kashmir. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general in Madras Deccan, Assam, and Tenasserim and local rain in Malabar and in Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in North Bengal. Temperature continues above normal in Bihar, Bengal and Upper Burma.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Victoria Point one inch; Tavoy a half; Amherst a quarter; Cherrapunji four; Tezpur and Sibsagar one and a half; Dhubri and Gauhati one; Jalpaiguri a half; Silchar, Darjeeling and Dibrugarh a quarter; Miranshah and Drosh a quarter; Chitaldrug one and a half; Anantapur and Mercara a half; and Calicut and Bellary a quarter.

FORECAST.

Thunderstorm and rain will increase in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, continue to be fairly widespread in Assam, and Tennaserim and occur locally in East and North Bengal, South Deccan, Mysore and Malabar and in East and North Punjab.—A.P.

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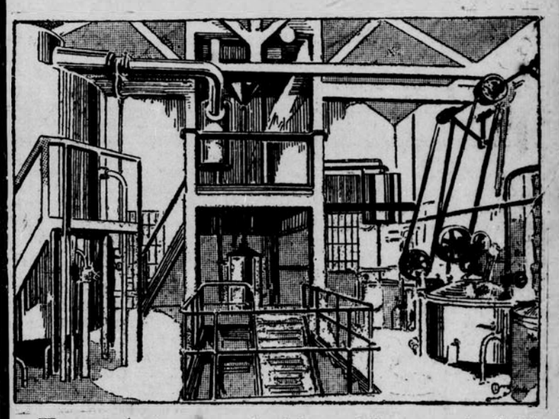

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

BOMBAY'S BRAVE STAND

(By SPORTSMAN)

Bombay was witness to a fine exhibition of bare-footed football on Monday and Tuesday last. The Indian Football Association's All-India team for Africa, in their two matches against Bombay Indian XI and Combined Military XI, gave a splendid display of scientific football. Their matchless footwork and uncanny short-passing manoeuvres took their opponents off the feet and elicited the admiration of all. But they failed in one vitale direction and which deprived them of all the glory and praise which they justly deserved. It was their shooting department which not only lacked powder and precision in their firing, but showed an amount of hesitancy and indecision which was deplorable in the extreme. If the Tourist forwards had not fiddled about with the ball in front of the local goal they would have emerged victorious by a comfortable margin each time. However, that was not to be. And the Tourists had to leave Bombay with a two-goal defeat to their discredit.

HANDICAPS OF THE TOURIST TEAM.

Notwithstanding, I am bound to admit that they had several handicaps to contend with which were to a great extent responsible for their failure. First was that the team as a whole had no practice together until they came to Bombay. In fact, Ramana and Lakshiminarayana from Bangalore joined the team on the second day of the match. After the experience of the first match, when fatigue and stiffness due to the long and tiresome journey, played a prominent part in the Tourists game, I think it was a mistake on the part of the selectors to field the Bangalore players on the day of their arrival. Before half the time was through, they were out of breath. Had they put forth the team that played on Monday the result might have been more pleasant.

CO-OPERATION AGE GROUND DOES NOT SUIT.

Another factor which played no mean part in their undoing was the fast and hard condition of the Cooperage ground. It was so unlike the soft velvetty turf to which the Calcutta players was accustomed. More often than not, they misjudged the flight of the ball. They needed sometime to get used to this kind of ground.

ABSENCE OF PAUL'S INSPIRING PRESENCE.

The third and certainly not the least handicap in their catalogue was the absence of G. Paul, their veteran Captain and Samad, the most brilliant right-winger of Calcutta. These two failed to make the trip, the first owing to an attack of rheumatism, and the latter due to the serious illness of his father. In these two absentees the Tourists missed not only their active support in play but also the faith and confidence which they inspired. It is really unfortunate if not unwise, that the Tourists should go without the commanding presence of Paul.

COMPARISON BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

There has been a lot said in the Press and in the stands at Cooperage about the standard of football in Calcutta in comparison with that of Bombay. The basis of argument was, of course, the two games mentioned above. Anybody with any sense of perception, and justice would disclaim judgment on such an inadequate promise. It is a well-known fact that the Team does not represent the pick of Calcutta players. Several of the best players could not get the necessary leave from their office or club. As the Calcutta Football League Council refused to suspend the rule concerning the relegation and promotion for the year, several clubs expressed their inability to do without the services of their most prominent players. Consequently, the field of selection was limited. Then the team was an All-India one, both in name and composition. If the composition was not of the best, the fault cannot be laid at the doors of the Selectors. Those who refused their co-operation must share, if not shoulder, the odium, of failure, if any. Of course, that is a question I am not discussing here. Only I want to show that if you wish to judge the standard of play between two places, you must have the best players of those places. They must also be of local origin. It is no use pitching, for instance, two military sides against one another and give the verdict on their display, in favour of or against one city or the other. These are not local products and therefore do not indicate the local standard.

BOMBAY INDIAN XI CONGRATULATED.

Now without wasting any more words on side issues, I must say that the two teams which played against the Visitors acquitted themselves most creditably. The Bombay Indians have reasons to be proud of their achievement. To be beaten by a solitary goal by a team of such representative character is certainly a matter of great gratification to them. There might have been causes—and there were many—which helped them, and placed their opponents at a disadvantage. They might have been outclassed, outplayed and outmanoeuvred. The solid fact remains that they lost by the narrowest of margins. Like an inspired team, they played well to a man, and deserve to be congratulated on their marvellous show.

BORI BUNDER SENSE JUSTICE.

The screaming Baby of Bori-Bunder has said a lot of things about the development of Indian Football in Bombay, through "All in the Day's sport" conducted by Sotonian. All the credit for its progress, Sotonian has showered on the W.I.F.A., As is usual with Bori Bunder, the mind of the writer is either absent or clouded. Otherwise, how could he omit to mention the Indian League in this connection? The latter body has now been in existence for five years and has been running a League Tournament since its inception. For the last two years, a knock-out Tournament has been played. Now it would be interesting to know from Sotonian which body has done more for Indian football—the W.I.F.A. or the Indian League, Let him trumpet the W.I.F.A. as much as he likes, But he should not deprive others of their just mead of praise.

MOZUMDAR'S OUTSTANDING DISPLAY.

I have digressed again. I will now be straight to the point. Although the luck favoured them in presenting two goals at the instance of the Touring Custodian, the Combined Military XI gave a far better exhibition of football than was expected of them. Thomas and Fletcher in the second line of defence and Havelot and Dale in the forward line covered themselves with glory. They were chiefly responsible for the downfall of the All-India side. I hope to see more of them as the season advances. Mozumdar, for the visitors stood head and shoulders above his colleagues. His timely interceptions and quick clearances were the feature of the match.

SPORT AS MEDIUM OF FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIP.

How the Tourists will fare in South and East Africa I cannot foretell, since I have no idea of the standard of football in that continent. Their Manager, Mr. Mookerjee, is quite hopeful of a successful visit. He thinks that a little practice together on their arrival there will put the players in their proper trim and mettle. There was another aspect, however, on which he laid greater stress and that was political. He expressed the hope that by their behaviour as true sportsmen on and off the field, they would bring about better relationship and understanding between India and the peoples residing in South Africt and Kenya. Let us hope the Mission will prove so.

A RECORD THIRD-WICKET PARTNERSHIP.

The M.C.C. escaped a severe trouncing at the hands of the Australians this week at Lords. The outstanding feature of the match was the record breaking third wicket partnership of Ponsford and McCabe which produced 389 runs. The previous record was 375, established by Hendren and Hearne in 1923. Apart from his association with the above record, Ponsford knocked up the magnificent total of 281 runs without surrounding his bat. During his stay of 425 minutes at the wicket, he treated the M.C.C. bowlers with scant courtesy and accounted for no less than 26 boundaries. This was his second unbeaten double century in two consecutive innings in this tour. McCabe was rather unlucky in missing his double century by 8 runs. None the less his name will go down in history as one of the record-breakers, Although his was not an altogether faultless innings, having given chances at 28 and 62. he played with considerable dash and deliberation and was responsible for two sixes and 21 fours. Bradman was out again for an insignificant figure being caught and. bowled for 5 runs. Woodfull did not fare much better either. Twenty was all that he could gather.

WYATT'S HEROIC STAND.

R. E. S. Wyatt proved to be the saviour of the M.C.C, By a most heroic effort he pulled his side out of an ignominious defeat. Going in first to bat, he saw eight of his batsmen fall at the other end. But he himself refused to be vanquished till the call of time, carrying his bat for 102 runs. A most praiseworthy effort.

CLOCK SAVES M.C.C. IGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT.

The M.C.C. batting first compiled 362 runs in which Hendren and Wyatt contributed 135 and 72 respectively, A.P.F. Chapman, Home skipper stayed at the wicket for 105 miuntes to register 46 (not out). Wall was the most successful bowler capturing 6 wickets for 74 runs.

The Australians in their twin piled up the huge figure of 559 runs for the loss of 6 wickets and then applied closure. Brown accounted for 4 wickets for 134 runs.

In their second venture the M.C.C. batsmen succumbed to the splendid bowling of Grimmett and O'Reilly, who bagged four and three wickets for 90 and 29 runs respectively. The fall of wickets tell their own tale:—38/1, 39/2, 71/3, 77/4, 84/5, 100/6 100/7. Then came the stolid partnership of Wyatt and White which practically saved the situation of the M.C.C. At the close of play M.C.C, was still 15 runs behind the Australians first innings' total with two wickets in hand.

NAWAB OF PATAUDI IN NEW ROLE.

Last week the Nawab of Pataudi gave an excellent account of his batting form by scoring 126 runs against the Oxford University. Now the news comes of his having achieved remarkable success with the ball. Playing against Walter's team—mostly composed of Worcestershire players, he captured five wickets for 26 runs. I wonder if this will induce him to pay more attention to the ball at the expense of his bat. I hope not.

TEST SELECTORS WANT JARDINE'S HELP

In an interview with the "Yorkshire Observer," Sir Stanley Jackson said he felt that the selectors had the support of all good cricketers who were anxious to see the game put in its right place and all unpleasantness washed out.

He added: "We shall study the most promising men, and will, no doubt, be able to collect a fine side. We should welcome Jardine's help as a co-opted member. His relations with the cricket authorities are of the best."

The paper understands that Larwood's claims will be considered on the same basis as others, and that no obstacle will be made of the scenes his bowling caused in Australia.

NICHOLS DEFIES AUSTRALIAN ATTACK

Essex Fast Bowler Scores 62 Not Out At Chelmsford

LONDON, May 16.

The match between Essex and the Australians commenced in fine weather and on an easy-paced wicket at Chelmsford. Nichols was topscorer with 62 not out.

Grimmett and O'Reilly between themselves captured nine Essex wickets, their figures being 3 for 80 and 6 for 79.

Nichols who carried his bat occasionally hit hard. He was at the wickets for 2 1/2 hours, and seven 4's were included in his score.—Reuter.

HAMMOND IS W. G. GRACE'S SUCCESSOR

Mr. H. K. Foster, a former captain of Worcestershire, speaking at the dinner of the Gloucestershire Club, said: "Bodyline bowling is not cricket. It is sheer murder. It does not give cricketers a fair chance. As Hammond knows better than I do, it is impossible to bat with a fellow bowling at the leg at a terriffic pace. We want this trouble with Australia and body-line bowling to come to an end."

Referring to the Press and the coming Tests, Foster said that for some years the Press had been the worst enemy of cricket in Britain. The Press was out for sensationalism—anything which it was believed would sell papers. That attitude would have to be expected in the coming Tests, for he did not suppose it would be of much use to appeal to the newspapers to forbear from sensationalism, which was spoiling cricket.

Mr. P. F. Warner, who was unable to be present, wrote a letter in which he described Hammond as "the W.G. Grace of to-day."

Ahmedabad.—Prof. B. K. Thakore, Emeritus Professor of History in the Deccan College, Poona, performed the inaugural ceremony of the Books Exhibition held here. He laid stress on the growth of books and periodicals as a condition precedent to the success of the library movement.—United Press.

England Sustains Second Defeat In Football

Czechoslovakia Overcomes Visitors By 2 Goals To 1 At Prague Before 30,000 Spectators

PRAGUE, May 16.

Czechoslovakia beat England in an Association football match by 2 goals to 1. At half-time the teams were level with one goal each. The attendance numbered 30,000 persons.

England suffered another blow to her soccer prestige. Failure to control, a light and bouncing ball on the hard ground chiefly contributed to their downfall.

The Englishmen were superior with their headwork, but were outpaced by the Czechoslovakians who excelled in spendid quick short passing. England was handicapped by an injury to Gardner, the right-half, who went off the field after the interval causing a reshuffling of the forward-line.

The Czech defenders fathomed the English forwards' tricks and gained mastery. Tision was overshadowed by the centre-half, but scored from his only chance in the twentieth minute from a header from Crook's pass.

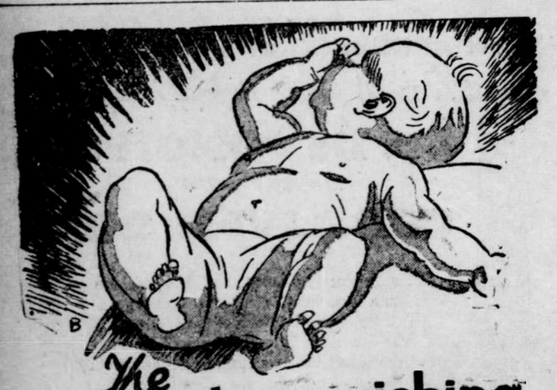
Nekedly, the Czech inside-left ran between the backs and equalised with an unstopable short four minutes from the interval. After resumption Puc, the outside-left broke away in a solo effort and put in the winning goal. The first shot was blocked but he scored from the rebound. —Reuter.

MEAD PUTS UP ROCKLIKE DEFENCE

LONDON, May 16.

Mead put up a rocklike defence and played enterprising cricket. He batted in all for five hours cllecting his 129 runs including six 4's.

Paynter, driving hard and hooking particularly well, put together 129 runs and remained unbeaten at the close. He was lucky ti survive a chance at 23 and went on to score a three-figure total. In a stay of 195 minutes he reached the boundary on seventeen occasions.—Reuter's Special.



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WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

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Keep healthy by taking

ENERVIN

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"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh, Shud 5, 1990
Muslim: Safar 4, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 14, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 3m.
Sunset: 7h 7m.
High Water: 2-17, 15-15.
Low Water: 8-08, 21-37.

S S "Ranpura", with English mails of May 3, due at 3 p.m.
SATURDAY, May 19.

S S "Naldera", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BUSINESS CLOSED

Members of Bombay Shroff Association will not transact Hundi and other business to-day (Friday).

The Bullion Market will remain closed to-day (Friday).

BOMBAY'S NEW PUISNE JUDGE

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. Harsidhbai Vajubhai Divatia, M.A., LLB., as a puisne judge of the High Court of Bombay in succession to the late Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Japan per s s "Queda" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 1-30 p.m. on Saturday the 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s s "Querimba" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 21st instant.

LATE MR. LALJI NARANJI

The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association have expressed their sorrow at the demise of Sheth Lalji Naranji and considered that in his death the Hindu community and the Indian commercial public has suffered a heavy loss.

WARNER BROS.

WONDER BAR

KAY FRANCIS in blazing romance and drama!
DICK POWELL in romance and song!
DOLORES DEL RIO in drama and sensational dance!
RICARDO CORTEZ in cyclonic drama and dance!
AL JOLSON in comedy and ringing song!
HAL LEROY in dance and comedy!
GUY KIBBEE in a comedy battle royal!
HUGH HERBERT in another comedy battle royal!
RUTH DONNELLY in comedy and drama!
and 5,000 others in the greatest congress of show-stopping talent the screen has ever known!

TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE REGAL
Booking Open From 9-30 a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Her Bodyguard". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"I Adore You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Chief". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khak-ka-Putla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Manjari". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Kid from Spain".. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Seeta". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Disraeli". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Walls of Gold". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Rasputin and the Empress". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Palooka". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Fiddlin Buckarro". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. "Law Talks for Laymen". By Junior Wig. 7 p.m. Messrs. S. Rose and Co's Sponsored programme. The London Philharmonic Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. The Kolisch Quartet. 8 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-25 p.m. Songs by Jaddanbai of Calcutta with Majid Khan—Sarangi. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom.
News Bulletin
7-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m. The West Country, Yesterday and To-day, a talk.
8-30 p.m. Gramophone records.
8-35 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B. B C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. Music by Schubert, gramophone records.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The number of live births register-

Shri Sankara Jayanthi will be celebrated by the Purohits of Bombay in the Asthika Samaj building on Friday when Sjt. Krishna Bhagavathar will conduct a Harikatha Kalakshepam on 'Nandanar Charithram' at 8-30 p.m.

SEND-OFF TO MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA

Under the auspices of the National Trades Union Federation, a meeting of the members of the Affiliated Unions and of the General Council of the Federation in Bombay City, will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Indian Workers' Delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Geneva.

MR. RODDAN ENTERTAINED

Mr. T. K. Roddan, City Engineer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who is retiring in a few days, was given a tea party on Thursday evening by Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Chairman of the Works Committee of the Corporation. More than 50 members of the Corporation, including the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner, were present at Mongini's, where the entertainment was held.

Electricians' And Wiremen's Exam.

The examination of Electricians (Class I Competency Certificate) and Wiremen (Class II Competency Certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi, simultaneously, commencing from Monday (July 23), at 9-30 a.m.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED).
LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m
Warner Bros. Musical
'I Adore You'
Starring
MARGOT GRAHAME
MR. COCHRAN'S REVUE
Also
A Film of H. R. H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE F. A. CUP FINAL.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
ROLLICKING FOUR-ALARM COMEDY
Ed. WYNN in his greatest entertainment THE CHIEF
with CHARLES (CHIC) SALE

CONSTANCE BENNET IN "MOULIN ROUGE"

At The Wellington

After a long interval, Constance Bennett the lovely and bewitching star of many a screen hit, will be seen again in Bombay in a role that fits her like the proverbial glove. Her new starring vehicle is 'Moulin Rouge' a sparkling musical which will be released to-morrow at the Wellington by the United Artists.

Constance Bennett, who handles a difficult dual role as the wife and "the other woman" reveals herself as a charming singer of two lilting melodies "Coffee in the orning and Kisses in the Night" and "Boulevard of BBroken Dreams". Some beautiful dance-ensemples in intricate modernistic style add a further attraction to he the picture which is produced on a most lavish scale and with spectacular settings. It is an ultra modern domantic story scintillating with smart dialogue and permeated with a strong bavour of comedy and is based on a stage success of the same name. The plot introduces many amusing and often farcical situations, arising from a domineering husband's opposition to his wife's stage-aspirations and his subsequent capitulation before her charms when she appears as a revue-star in disguise, concelling her identity by a change of name. In this dual role, Constance Bennett receivas splendid support from a cast which incsudes Franchot Tone. noted stage and screen actor, the Boswel sisters and Russ Columbo who will be seen crooning some radio favourites. These and other features should ensure for the picture an enthusiastic reception from the Bombay public.

L. S. G. O. TRAINING CLASS EXAMINATION

The results of the Local Self-Government Officers' Training Class Examination, held in September-March, 1934 Session are as under:—

The following students are declared to have passed the examination of the classes for officers of Local Self-Government Services held in March 1934, and are entitled to the Local Self-Government Service Diploma from the Local Self-Government Institute:—

Joglekar G D, and Atmaram Ramratan (equal marks), Nayak M D, Kulkarni Sadashiv V, Iyer Shankaran V N, Paradkar D R, Kadoo L S, Desai D N, Pillai T A, Parulekar S D, Waigankar D S, Damle G B, Alate G R, Dholakia R B, Walimbe G K, Dalal P L, Joshi L Y, Kapadia V V, Karnani S S, Javaharmal Jahamandas, Tirathdas Jashnmal, Lilaram Dharamdas, Thaker B B, and Jangale G O.

KARACHI-MADRAS AIR-MAIL SERVICE

With effect from Friday, (25th instant) the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service will as a temporary measure operate via Poona instead of via Bombay as at present.

In consequence of this change the latest hours of posting and the hours of delivery at the Bombay G.P.O., Poona and Ahmedabad Head Offices will be as follows:—

SOUTHBOUND

Latest hours of posting:—Bombay G.P.O. 7-15 hours on Fridays; Poona H.O. 14-00 hours on Fridays; Ahmedabad H.O. 8-40 hours on Fridays.

Hours of delivery:—Bombay G.P.O. 8-0 hours on Saturdays; Poona H.O. 15-30 hours (window delivery) on Fridays; Ahmedabad H.O. 11-30 hours on Fridays.

NORTH BOUND

Latest hours of posting Bombay G.P.O. 18-30 hours (with late fee up to 20-45 hours) on Mondays; Poona H.O. 9-00 hours on Tuesdays; Ahmedabad H.O. 13-00 hours on Tuesdays.

Hours of delivery:—Bombay G.P.O. 18-00 hours on Tuesdays; Poona H.O. 10-30 hours on Tuesdays; Ahmedabad H.O. 15-30 hours (window delivery) on Tuesdays.

Health Of Bombay

The total mortality 439 was 80 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 19.6 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 19th week of 1933 when the mortality was 482 and the death rate 21.6, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 when the average mortality was 526 and the death rate 21.9.

Out of the total deaths, 120 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 4 attacks including 1 imported from Peshawar and 2 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Cholera was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 8.

hTe number of live births registered during the week was 556 which compares favourably with that for the 19th week of 1933, viz. 503 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz. 443.

"GOODWILL DAY" CELEBRATIONS

Message Of Children Of Wales

Under the joint auspices of the League of Nations Union (Bombay Presidency), Young Men's Parsee Association, Young Men's Christian Association (Byculla Branch), Bombay Theosophical Federation, Theosophical Order of Service, Muslim Students' Union, Women's Indian Association, the Israelites Brotherhood, the Zionist Association, Rathester Mondal, Ramkrishna Ashram, Bombay Presidency Women Graduate's Union, and the World Fellowship of Faiths, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. to celebrate the International Goodwill Day.

iSr Cowasji Jehangir will preside.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan Raja, J.P., Bahadur Sing, the Mayor of Bombay and others will speak on the occasion.

The programme is as under:—
(1) Concert, (2) Music-vocal and instrumental, (3) Dance recital by Tara and Sitara (of Lucknow.)

13TH ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The text of the 13th annual message to be broadcast by the children of Wales to-day runs:—

"From our little island of poetry and song, we boys and girls of Wales, greet you, boys and girls of every country under the sun. We are thrilled to know that through the air our greeting can reach you. This is a wonderful world in which we live, a world which will be still more wonderful when these dark days are over.

"We rejoice in the lovely things that are in the world, the beauty of the earth and the sea and the air, the heritage that belongs to us all, and in which we are all united. We rejoice too in the courage of those pioneers of all the countries who have conquered fear and danger. Deeds of daring, like flying alone in the night across the Atlantic, fill us all with pride.

"Let us then, boys and girls, so strive that every triumph over difficulty shall only serve to draw our nations closer together as members of one family.

"Peace and Goodwill to you all, let us make our dreams come true."

SWASTIK LEAGUE

Five Years Of Useful Humanitarian Service

On the 10th of March 1934 the Swastik League completed five years of its existence. The first venture of the League was the establishment of a Volunteer Corps in March 929 with about 30 members on its roll. The phenomenal success and popularity in has achieved during the last few years can be gauged from the fact that the League can now boast of a membership of no less than 788.

The League has for its objects the improvement of the physique of Hindu Society, the inculcation of habits of discipline and obedience and the pulling down of the barriers between castes and creeds. The League has a batch of well-trained and efficient volunteers who are always ready with their service. Since the Wadala raid in 1930, these have been promptly on the spot, whenever occasion demanded, to render first-aid to the injured.

ACTIVITIES.

Among the various occasions when the League's volunteers rendered useful assistance may be mentioned the prominent part they played in attending to the injured persons who were involved in the communal clash which occurred at Dharavi in September 1930. The Panvel shooting tragedy provided another occasion for the members of the League to display their mettle and do great humanitarian work.

The 5th annual report of the League denotes a steady improvement in its membership and in its various activities. A training centre was opened at Dadar in the beginning of last year. A number of parades and camps were also held during the course of the year.

The League is an absolutely non-political body.

'Quake Relief Committee Disbanded

The Earthquake Relief Committee appointed by Shree Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh collected four bales of cloths and Rs. 934|8. Its account are as given below:—

INCOME.

Rs. 187-8-0 on 24|1|34; Rs. 120-0-0 on 25|1|34 and Rs. 627-0-0 on 26|1|34 making a total of Rs. 934-8-0.

EXPENDITURE

Annas 15 tram fare; Rs. 46-10 packing, freight and forwarding charges; Rs. 10 printing charges; Rs. 30 sewing charges; Rs. 800 sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna; Rs. 2 bank charges and Rs. 44-15 paid to the Central Relief Committee, making a total of Rs. 934-8-0.

As the Central Relief Committee was organised by Sjt. K. F. Nariman and as desired by him the said Committee has ceased working.

SCENE IN KURLA MUNICIPALITY

Muslim Visitors Seek "Justice" From Councillors

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, May 17

A scene was created last evening in the Council hall of the Kurla Municipality, when several Muslims occupying the visitors' chairs, stood up while the meeting was in progress and prayed of the Councillors for justice in regard to an alleged incident in which some "purdah nashin" women were subjected to inconvenience, having been compelled to get down from a passing victoria and walk home on the ground that the particular road was a private one.

Their alleged grievance was that the father of Mr. M N. Patankar, the municipal president, had turned the women out of a road, which to all appearances was public inasmuch as it was alleged to have been daily swept by the municipal employees and lighted at the cost of the municipality.

However, when persuaded by Messrs. M. J. Bhathena and A. R I. Fitwala and given an assurance by the general board to take up the question at the meeting following the one convened for Saturday next, the "demonstrators" left the hall peacefully, after which the municipal proceedings were resumed.

CASE AGAINST SHETTY AND SIX STRIKERS

Accused To Put In Written Statement

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, May 17

Two more witnesses were examined this afternoon before the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Madan Shetty, a Bombay labour leader, and six other strikers are charged with obstructing the passage of the operatives of the Swadeshi Mills on the morning of May 15 last at Kurla.

Mr V. H. Joshi who appeared to-day for the defence, submitted that all the accused would put in their written statements and will produce the defence witnesses in the court at the next hearing.

The Magistrate fixed May 22 for the purpose.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST PATHAN

Case Adjourned To May 24

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, May 17

On the application of the complainant's pleader Mr Kamalakar for postponement the defence counsel Mr M K. Azad agreeing, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, to-day adjourned to May 24 the hearing of the sensational case in which Goolja-man Almekhan, a Pathan watchman, is charged with having enticed away on April 12 last his wife Pramilabai, aged 27 to Karachi, where the accused was arrested on the strength of the warrant issued by the Kurla Court, and was brought down here to stand his trial.

STRIKE IN SWADESHI MILLS, KURLA

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, May 17

For the first time since the commencement of the strike at Kurla, of the 1,500 operatives of the New Mills on May 4 last, about 50 workers of one department of the Swadeshi Mills walked out soon after it opened this morning.

It is stated that in the absence of the head jobber of the department, the 50 operatives could not settle among themselves a certain point of difference. Having decided to down tools for the day, they left the mill in a body.

It is to be seen whether they will return to work to-morrow and be taken in by the management on the assurance of the head jobber.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta lunched at Government House Major-General H Needham, Captain J V Creagh, R N., Mr D R S Sharpe, Mr K McI Kemp and Mr and Mrs R J F Sulivan dined at Government House, on Thursday.

Mahatma Advised To Give Up Harijan Movement

Gandhiji Says He Is Open To Conviction And Will Accept View Of Any Pandit On Point

CUTTACK, May 16.

In the opinion of an informal conference of All-Utkal Congress workers, the A.I.C.C. is not competent to consider the Swarajist programme and hence an open session of the Congress should be called.

"I am definitely of the opinion that the degradation of India commenced since Hinduism developed a spirit of distinction among its different limbs, and my constant prayer to God is that He may grant a clear perception to the Hindus so that they may get rid of it."

This was the concluding appeal Gandhiji made, presiding at a public meeting held on the dry bed of the Katjuri River.

Earlier at the meeting Gandhiji said that Pandit Lalnath with his associates was in the town to lead a counter campaign against his movement. He saw him in his camp and assured the Pandit that he was in every way entitled to lead the opposition, and he urged the audience to remain peaceful if Pandit Lalnath happened to be there with black flags. When the Pandit came, Gandhiji invited him to address the crowd, and later on, he replied to the Pandit's point that the fight was not against Gandhiji personally, but against the movement he was leading in the same manner as nationalist India showed its resentment against the Simon Commission when it came to India, not because they entertained any enmity against any member of the Commission but because it had no Indian representatives on it.

He urged Gandhiji to give up the movement because it was against Hindu religious scriptures. He requested Gandhiji to consult Pandits and religious men on the point and do accordingly.

Replying Gandhiji said that he claimed to be an ardent Sanatanist and was not leading any movement unsupported by the Scriptures. If any Pandit could convince him and make an appeal to his heart as he was endeavouring to make an appeal to Hindus he, would openly declare his conversion and accept the view.

Gandhiji's programme up to the middle of next month is provisionally fixed for Orissa. He goes up to Balasore during that period.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Notification Of Civil Appointments

Mr B V Potdar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to officiate as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Poona, from 26th July 1934, vice Mr S A Hattyangadi retiring.

Mr K R Ealse, on relief, to officiate temporarily as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr S E Histed proceeding on leave.

Mr Zia-ud-din Ahmad, on return from leave, to officiate as Deputy Inspector-Peneral of Police, Sind, vice Mr D Healy.

Md D Healy, on relief, to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr E E Turner proceeding on leave.

Mr E E Turner, on return from leave, to be Inspetor-General of Police, Bombay Pesidenmy, vice Mr D Healy.

Mr D Healy, on relief, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, vice Mr Zia-ud-din Ahmed.

Mr Zia-ud-din Ahmad, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr K R Eates reverting.

The leave for eight months on average pay granted to Mr D H Cowper, O B E, is extended by four months.

Mr B K Pate', I C S., to officiate as Collector of Sukkur vice Mr H M Patel, I C S., on deprtation.

Mr J Booth, I C S., on relief, to be Manager, Encimbered Estates in Sind, vice Khan Bahadur Nur Nabi Ghulam Nabi transferred.

Mr J B Anding, Superintendent of Excise, Khandesh Division, is granted leave on average pay for eight months (out of India) from 20th June 1934.

Mr E A Garland. Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans. S C., is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Eastern Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr J Walker.

Dr N B Majmundar, Class I. Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, is granted leave on average pay for one and a half months from the date of relief.

Dr N M Chavan. Class II, in charge Dispensary, Bassein, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, vice Mr N B Majmundar, granted leave.

Dr T J Chhaya, Class II, has been granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the forenoon of 3rd April 1934.

Mr Salman Badrudin Tyabji, A M Inst. C E., M I E Ind.), I S E., Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, is granted, ofr six months from the 15th May 1934.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Pirajirao Jagtap, L C E., M R San. I. A M I E (Ind.), I S E., as Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, vice Mr Tyabji proceeding on leave.

BOMBAY'S HELPLESS BEGGARS

Relief Committee Thanks Donors

The Honorary Secretary (Mr K s Setlna) sends the following statement of monies received towards the Bombay Tepless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds:—

Rs 25 from Mrs S M Vakeel. Rs 10 from Mrs Jalnawala; Rs 10 from Mrs K P Guzdar; Rs 10 from Miss B K Sethna; Rs 10 from Mrs M N Disana Rs 25 from Mr J P Dubash; Rs 10 from Anonymous; Rs 100 from N M Wadia Charities for September; Rs 150 from Messrs K and J Cooper; Rs 25 from Madame S Gweverek; Rs 31 from Dr P A Dalal; Rs 10 from Mrs Jalnavala; Rs 2 from Mr Jamnadas H Pitamber; Rs 100 from N M Wadia Charities for October; Rs 73-2-0 from Mrs Ramabai Nowrangay for a feast; Rs 100 from N M Wadia Charities for November; Rs 10 from Mr Bolton; Rs 10 from Mrs N K Jalnavala; Rs 51 in memory of Bai Jaiji N Wadia for Mrs Jiloobai P Wadia; Rs 10 from Mr Hormuzd Jung; Rs 50 from Mr R D Batliwala; Rs 10 from Pak Dadar Hormuzd in Yadma; Rs 10 from Mrs G M Disana and Rs 100 from N M Wadia Charities for December.

The Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee desire to express their very grateful thanks to all those gentlemen and ladies who were good enough to contribute towards the Committee's funds.

The Committee also appeal that those gentlemen and ladies who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subsiription of Rs. 10.

Donations may be sent to Mr K S Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building. Hornby Road, Fort).

Telephone No. 22839. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1934

UNITY IN CONGRESS

Reports from Patna about the All-India Congress Committee's meeting speak of many heated controversies in the Congress camp. But they also speak of the earnest attempts that are being made to adjust differences and the fair prospects of a settlement all round. One great factor that promises such a settlement is Gandhiji's exemplary fairness in dealing with all parties and his capacity to appreciate the standpoint of those who do not share his views on the questions under discussion. Most Congressmen, too, are willing to follow his lead loyally, and even those who are not prepared to accept his views are ill disposed to break with him. These facts strengthen the hope that once again Gandhiji will succeed in reconciling apparently irreconcilable parties and views and will once again confound those enemies of the Congress who are now looking forward to a number of splits in the Congress camp. The hope is further strengthened by the fact that most of the differences that divide Congressmen are matters of procedure or other detail but not of fundamental principles.

A Question Of Procedure

For instance, one of the keenest controversies that now divide or seem to divide Congressmen is with regard to the Swaraj Party. If the controversy were largely with respect to the question whether Congressmen should enter Councils or not, it would have been a serious conflict, as it was in 1923, about what many consider to be a matter of principle. But fortunately, the very anticipation of such a conflict has induced even the so-called No-changers readily to accept Gandhiji's lead not only to permit Council entry but to assist Congress Council-goers as far as possible. When the No-changers themselves side with the Council-goers and both seek Gandhiji's lead, there is little chance of opposition to Council entry itself being effective. The main difference now is with regard to the procedure of Congress representation in the Legislature. But even here the consensus of opinion seems to be in favour of Congress directly controlling the Council policy that is to be carried on in its behalf. The case for this view has been very ably presented in a manifesto issued by a number of Congress leaders in Bihar. Gandhiji has promised full support to the Swaraj Party's Council programme but that support does not necessitate a separate organization. If the Swarajists themselves care more for the success of their Council programme than for their prestige as a separate autonomous organization, it will be to their own interest to merge themselves in the Congress organization and work as a special Congress Committee. The settlement of this question will depend largely on Gandhiji's final decision. But it must be clearly understood that once the question is decided by the Congress, all parties should loyally and cheerfully accept the decision. This should be quite possible, as after all the question is one of procedure rather than of principle.

Socialists All

Nor is the question of a Socialist programme likely to create any serious conflict in Congress ranks. Between the Congress and the Congress Socialist Party there is already much agreement. That agreement is perceptibly but inadequately reflected in the Swaraj Party's programme. The Socialist Party, however, has a right, it is indeed its duty, to persuade Congress and in particular Congress representatives in the Legislature to accept more of its programme. But this is a question of seeking greater agreement not of remedying fundamental disagreement. And if the parties concerned sincerely try to understand and appreciate each other's point of view, it should not be difficult for them to arrive at a satisfactory settlement under the lead of Gandhiji, who is in many respects an ideal Socialist. In short, if all Congressmen realise the supreme need for unity in the Congress at the present moment, they will not fail to achieve it in spite of their differences.

Significant Memorandum

The treatment meted out to the Friends of India League typifies official hostility—both in India and in England—to Indian aspirations. The Government of India suppressed the report of its Delegation which came to India and saw everything for itself. The Secretary of State, who has time for a number of social and political functions, even for giving exhibition dances on ice, has no time to see a deputation of the India League. The League has done well to decline, in protest, to submit its views in writing. So far as its memorandum is concerned there is one point that is particularly noteworthy. It says, according to a cable to the "Hindu", that the Federation question should be left to the Constituent Assembly which should appoint delegates to negotiate with the Imperial Government. We welcome this supoprt to the Constituent Assembly. The authority of Bertrand Russel and Harold Laski is sufficient to justify it. We note also with pleasure that Mr. George Lansbury, the leader of the Labour Party, is associated with this demand. His association is extremely interesting because it means that Labour supports not the White Paper but a Constitution to be drawn up by a Constituent Assembly of Indians. We only hope that Labour will not later repudiate its leader.

India And The League

The Geneva correspondent of "The Hindu" complains about the disparity in the contributions to the League of Nations by India and China, which, according to him, "demands some explanation." The explanation is simple. In an assemblage of Sovereign Nations the presence of a dependency or a subject nation, is in the nature of being smuggled by the back-door, for which a price has to be paid. That is why while free China pays only 46 "units", India, subject to Britain, has to pay 10 "units" more. Whether India desired this doubtful and costly honour thrust upon her, or whether she derives any benefit therefrom are questions which need not detain us at present. The glaring fact is that India's contribution of nearly 10 lakhs a year is like any other payment made by her, willy nilly at the threat of certification by the Viceroy. The newspapers were not long ago full of the League of Nation's mission to China in various fields of intellectual and technical activities. India is not in any way less in need of such assistance for the solution of her multifarious problems. But the League's intervention would be a slur on the benevolence and omniscience of India's rulers. Hence India in the League of Nations is an exceptionally contented "member" and the "Indian Delegation" is on its correct behaviour in echoing gratefully its "master's voice." The whole thing is a farce, the only merit being its consistency throughout.

BLACK AFRICA ACCUSES

Explotation Of The Blacks By The Whites

II

(The following is the concluding portion of the article published in the Parisian Weekly, "Lu", the first part of which was reproduced in our columns on Wednesday.)

Negroes are not permitted to be out after 9 o'clock at night unless they have a special permit from the police who, besides this, oblige them to be armed with a dozen passports. Married women in South Africa must pay a tax of 12 shillings to be in possession of their matrimonial rights.

The French have race prejudice in a lesser degree than all the Anglo-Saxon peoples. But when it is question of colonial matters, they do not differ from other advocates of the "White Man's World Mission."

The Blacks chased from their villages, recruited in thousands for work by the big companies, are enregimented and sent to the forests to gather its products. Those who do not bring the demanded quantity are beaten by the guards. They work in unimaginable conditions: surrounded by marshes, they catch malaria and other tropical diseases and die like flies. The incessant drainage of labour hands is such that the region of Massais in the higher Volta alone supplied more than 49,000 Negroes for railway work and 312,214 for work in the forests and the plantations (between 1921 and 1925).

What's Killing Them?

The standard of life of the Negroes is very low. Considering the primitive methods in use, for they are too poor to buy agricultural machinery and manure, and what with the drought so frequent in this country, the insects that cause real ravage, and the tax collectors, it is but too clear that the natives cannot assure themselves of proper nourishment with what they gather in; undernourishment is thus almost a general condition.

Nothing has had a more destructive, a more pernicious influence on tribal life than forced labour. For months all the able-bodied men remain far from their villages. Family life no longer exists. The fields are not cultivated. And when those who have suceeded in surviving the work imposed on them come back home, their health is broken down to such a point that, incapable of the least effort, they become an extra burden for the women. For the last decades, forced labour and military service have been the chief causes of the depopulation of Africa.

Belgian Statesman's Challenge.

Monsieur Vandervelde, the old Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, challenging the Minister of Colonies, stated that the following were the principal causes of the 1932 revolt in the Belgian Congo:

"1. The exploitation of the native labour in the palm-groove regions by the Quassee Company and the Portuguese tradesmen;

2. The misuse of power committed by the government officials, excessive taxes, forced labour, the exactions suffered by the peasants who are forced to sell their products at wretched prices:

3. The recruitment of labour-hands through physical and moral violence by the "Societe Belgo-Congolaise de Petrole" The taxes are so heavy that the Ne-

(Continued on Page 8.)

An Appeal To The A.I.C.C.

To the A. I. C. C. meeting,
"Chronicler" sends his greeting
Though he wishes
They'd invited 'him' too;
For poetic fishes
Do lay bare dishes
Of logic, counsel and cue
With an ease and motion
That'll make each notion
Act as a lotion
To bring one through.
But now
Since anyhow
They've left him behind them,
He does no more mind them
But would only remind them
That they must do
All in their power
To bring ev'ry lover
Of the Swaraj Party to his knees:
When they must seize
The chance
To do all they can
For the Socialist plan
And ignore those
Who oppose:
And if still they plead,
Just make them lead
A sorry dance.

—"CHRONICLER."

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Need For Modern Education And Discipline

(By Kanaiyalal Vakil)

Labels have ceased to connote absolute values. No ruling class, whatever the colour or flavour of its label, has ever left or will ever leave power unused. It has been and will be either used or abused. Those who seek power must, consequently, justify its transfer, guarantee its use. Those who can give it must claim the guarantee. The Swarajists claim the power. What is their guarantee? The Socialists also claim the power. What is their guarantee? What is the distinction between the guarantee they both assure or we expect?

The Swarajists, by their inherent mental constitution, cannot possibly survive the circumstances of their origin. Their existence could only be justified by Government initiative. For the moment, the White Paper has given them the active initiative. That is the limit of their guarantee.

SOCIALISTS' AIMS

The Socialists consider themselves, if I am not mistaken, as only the instruments of the transfer of substantial economic power to the "masses," "peasants" and "workers." That is the distinction of their guarantee. Let us further understand the nature and character of the distinction. So far as I understand them, the Socialists claim power as only the means, not the end. The end is, more or less, specific—the economic safety, strength and freedom of the "masses," "peasants" and "workers." If that end is to be achieved, is it or is it not necessary to think and work out a plan and a programme that goes beyond the mere process of the transfer of power?

How are we to build up the economic strength of the nation, its purchasing power as well its power of production? Are we not, some of us, incredibly inconsistent when we refuse to lower the standards of life of industrial labour but say little or nothing about the standards of life of agricultural or intellectual labour? Are we thinking, of and working out the vocational equipment for national employment of industrial, agricultural and intellectual labour?

MODERN DISCIPLINE

India never has been, is not and will not remain as an isolated unit amongst the nations. Its economic strength is to be measured against the economic strength of New Asia, New Europe, New America. And, no nation in modern times can hope to survive much less secure its economic safety, strength or freedom if it refuses to equip itself with modern agencies of education, knowledge, or refuses to train and employ skilled labour, technical or intellectual, in every region of national life. The romantic age of part-time helpers and of amateur efforts in national reconstruction indulged in by ancient "leaders" is gone. It will not return. The age of full-time, trained, disciplined, responsible, clear-sighted, informed and practically helpful workers is here and now.

QUESTION TO SOCIALISTS

How do the Socialists propose to transfer knowledge to the "masses," "peasants" and "workers?"

This is where I seek precise information. I am positively interested in power I can use for national reconstruction. And, I am sure there are many, like myself, who are similarly interested and seek similar information. Now is the moment in national psychology when the Socialists must assure them that the programme they propose is not an aimless national speculation, that they will create national means, agencies, institutions to transfer education, knowledge, technical ability and intellectual resources which will be the ultimate and enduring power to the "masses," "peasants" and "workers."

If they miss the moment they will miss much.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GOOD-WILL DAY

This day, 13 years ago, the children of Wales, confused and distressed at the mess which the elders in all lands had made of the fair world, sent out to children of all countries a fervent but simple message of love and good-will. They wished and hoped thereby the future generations would be spared the horrors of war. Such was the origin of the International Goodwill Day, in commemoration of the first Peace Convention, at Hague, in 1899, which has since been celebrated all over the world. "The birth of every child", said Rabindranath Tagore, "shows that God is not yet disappointed with humanity". Similarly the reiteration of the goodwill message by the Welsh children may be said to breathe the hope of the world yet being redeemed. India's participation on the occasion is in one sense, namely, international, sincere and loyal to her own history and tradition. But among her own children, albeit "of larger growth", the need for good-will is pressing. Instead of indulging in pious platitudes, tonight's meeting at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall can give meaning and a sense of reality to the occasion by, among other ways, recording an appeal to all the parties concerned in the present Strike in the City to settle it by the exercise of goodwill before further misery and bitterness result from the struggle.

BRITAIN AND SHIRTS.

Shirts may be worn in Britain without their colours endangering Government and society. This is what the fate of Commander Locker-Lampson's "Wearing of Political Uniforms Bill" amounts to immediately. It is a unique experience; but we agree with Lord Winterton that the Bill which seeks to prohibit the wearing of uniforms for political reasons is not only useless, but also harmful as boosting Sir Oswald Mosley. Indeed a bill of such a kind would be positively dangerous. For, paradoxical though it may seem, it would stimulate dictatorship. Experience in every country, from America to India, shows how intentions and professions, urged on the introduction of a measure, are set at nought in its application. A law of the kind proposed by Commander Locker-Lampson might well have been abused by the party in power to fight all opposition. Why, the Law could land into trouble earnest Tories and official Labourites for sporting primrose or red rose buttonholes respectively.

LATVIA TOO.

Latvia is a country which is known to the world because of its capital Riga, which occupies one of the most prominent places in contemporary politics and journalism. It is the spring-centre of news of a certain special kind, relating to Russia. Latvia has been "historically" anti-Bolshevik. Now she is progressing from the mere negative to the definite positive. It is about to turn Fascist. It is true that the swift action taken successfully by the authorities is claimed to have averted a 'coup d'etat' by the "extremists." It is true some of the "Legionares"—"the Right Extremist Group," too, have been arrested along with others. But what is more significantly true is that "the Police occupied the headquarters of the Socialist Party." The next steps and stages are not difficult to anticipate. Austria's history is repeating itself in Latvia.

LESSON OF JAPAN.

The striking contrast between the economic condition of Japan and India was well brought out and illustrated by Pandit Malaviya in the course of his speech at Rawalpindi. Panditji attributed the appalling poverty of India to the lack of industrial and technical education among the masses and rightly deplored that Indians had to depend for their ordinary necessities of life upon foreign countries. Japan, on the other hand, which was almost in identical condition 30 years ago, was to-day regarded as one of the foremost industrial nations of the world, and was powerful enough to flout even the authority of the League of Nations. The point made out by him needs particular emphasis, namely, that Japan's power and position, attained in such a short space of time, are directly due to the fact of her freedom and Government's sense of obligation to the people and the country. The lesson is obvious.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

We cordially endorse Malaviyaji's passionate appeal for Hindu-Muslim Unity. Friction between the two can help neither; it, on the other hand, hinders the country's progress towards that freedom which could rescue India from poverty and make her a country of prosperity. Malaviyaji's impassioned plea encourages us to feel confident that he would use his undoubted influence to induce a more realistic sense of national obligations in those who think more in terms of intercommunal hostility than in those of their duties to their subject country. We are glad finally that Malaviyaji has given a crushing reply to sceptics and opponents on the question of Defence by quoting no less a British Imperialist than the late Lord Curzon himself, who admitted that India was quite fit to defend herself as it counted amongst its people Sikhs, Jats, Pathans and Gurkhas, who were a match for the army of any nation in the world.

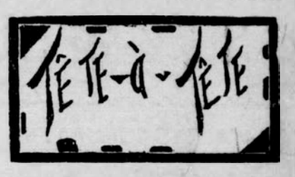
Press Views

Congress Session

It will be in our opinion improper on the part of either the Swarajists or their opponents to remain content with the resolutions of the A.I.C.C. as if they were absolutely final. They must take steps to hold a session of the Congress before the next election. If the Swarajists think that they will run any risk thereby, they are mistaken. When Mahatma Gandhi and most other prominent Congressmen have given them their blessings, it is practically certain that an open session of the Congress will approve of their action. Particularly if the A.I.C.C. gives a decision in their favour, the fear on the part of the Swarajists of the re-imposition of the ban on Council-entry by the Congress will be to all intents and purposes groundless—"A. B. Patrika."

Imperative Duty

A prolonged strike is a source of anxiety to the State no less than to the millowners and it is its imperative duty to intervene when it is not too late for remedial relief to be accepted. Reasonable counsels on all sides prevail only when passion is absent and hunger is well kept under control and it will be the best part of wisdom to get back to labour, before it is taken to the limits of endurance, its legitimate rights which have been denied to it ever since the wage cuts by capitalist enterprisers.—"Indian Express."



There's a chap call'd Sammy Hoare:
A slipping, sliding, skating bore—
Sponsor of W.P.,
Which he and you and she and me Perus'd, star'd at—and tore.

* * * *

"Untouchability Has No Divine Sanction."

But it has the divine's Sanction.

* * * *

"Patna, one of the hottest towns in India, is to have hot politics this week."

We hope it doesn't give it too hot to Simla, and London.

* * * *

"Mr. Churchill's great gamble on the Indian question has reached a more disquieting stage", says Mr. A. G. Gardiner.

We sympathise with him. Mr. Gardiner has been dogged with the fear that if Churchill wins, Britain will lose India.

* * * *

The House of Commons has refused Commander Locker-Lampson leave to introduce his "Wearing of Political Uniforms Bill" which aimed at prohibiting the wearing of uniforms for political purposes.

It is, however, not true that the House is afraid lest the courts might interpret its own disguises under its provisions.

* * * *

"Present Bombay Mill Strike due To Wage Cut"

—Bori Bunder Headline.

The one due to Communism was, of course, a few days ago.

* * * *

However stately the investiture ceremony of Sir George Stanley as Acting-Viceroy might have been, it could not be half so pompous as Bori Bunder's Simla Correspondent's description of it.

* * * *

Over the entrance of the three different processions into the Council Chamber,—with the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Justice Young and Sir George Stanley respectively at the head—the correspondent literally goes into hysterics. He must no doubt be feeling that the grandeur and picturesqueness of the ceremony would have been considerably enhanced had there been a fourth, fifth, and, yes, a final procession of turbaned, red-coated Chaprasis and other lackeys and—well, never mind. There is consolation enough for our confrere in appearing as a pageant in print.

* * * *

Mr. R. R. Bakhle advises the millowners to deal with the workers in a "straightforward" manner.

The millowners may certainly be depended upon to deal in a forward manner but when it comes to being "straight" as well—well, it's something altogether different. But then, it is most unfair of Mr. Bakhle to place so many restraints upon the manner in which the already overharrassed bosses are to conduct their affairs.

* * * *

"Let us sincerely hope", prays a correspondent, "that the day is not far off when it will be practicable to condition the air in most of our public halls and buildings."

Yes. And to condition the money 'to' our public halls, etc. Amen.

* * * *

Decision before A. I. I. C. Meeting."

—Anglo-Indian Paper.

We congratulate our contemporary on its monopoly rights of exclusive reports about the all-India Idiots' Conference.

* * * *

An "Association of the Age-barred candidates for admission to Bengal Civil Service" has been formed in Calcutta.

But quite needlessly in our view. Time is on their side as the most invulnerable protector of their rights.

Sorry, our mistake. It is to make Government deny their 'age-long' right that they have formed themselves into an Association.

* * * *

Three women of Dhamtari, Nagpur, who stole a seer of rice and two ounces of sugar, were sentenced by the Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

So, far four more months they need not take the trouble to steal.

* * * *

"Wanted a Sober Graduate . . . "

—Advt.

Sounds like an insinuation against our Universities.

BATTLE TO RAGE OVER TWO-FOLD ISSUES AT PATNA

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE RAISED

Competency Of A. I. C.C To Scrap Lahore Mandate Questioned

PATNA, May 17.

With the arrival by every incoming train of large contingents of Congressmen to attend the momentous sitting of the A. I. C. C. it is now possible to form a clear idea of the main issues which are likely to be raised there by different schools of thought in the Congress circles.

The agenda of business for today's meeting includes two items, namely (1) consideration of Mahatma Gandhi's statement urging suspension of civil disobedience even by individual Congressmen, excepting himself and (2) liting of ban on council entry, which had been imposed by the Lahore Congress, and according sanction to the Swaraj Party to function as an autonomous body, within the Congress pursuing the council entry programme subject to its control and guidance in broad outlines of policy.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

But before the meeting can proceed to consideration of the above agenda of business it will have to dispose of the difficult constitutional issue, namely, whether the All-India Congress Committee which is admittedly subordinate to the Indian National Congress itself is competent to scrap any substansive resolution adopted at the plenary sessionz of the Congress. Opinion of Congress workers seems to be sharply divided on this issue.

Those who hold that the A.I.-C.C. would be overstepping the limits to its powers, if it were to scrap the Lahore Congress Resolution boycotting the Central and Provincial Legislatures and calling upon the Congressmen to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in Legislatures in future, take their stand on the provision in section 21 of the Congress Constitution which lays down: "The All-India Congress Committee shall be a Committee of the Congress to carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress from year to year."

According to them, the A.I.C.C. cannot thus make any alteration in the programme which is inconsistent with the resolution adopted at the plenary session of the Congress. To this group belong such distinguished Congress leaders as Pandit Malaviyaji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Nariman, Abhayankar, Purushottamdas Tandon, Sreeprakas and T. Prakasam.

GROUP THAT HAS MAHATMA'S SUPPORT.

But those who hold a contrary view include such galaxy of devoted Congress workers as Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Doctors Ansari, Syed Mahmud and B. C. Roy, Messrs. Satyamurti and M. S. Aney, Dr. Satyapal and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

This latter group has besides the great advantage of having Mahatmaji's support.

The pro-changer group contends that Section 21 in the Congress Constitution also empowers the All-India Congress Committee to deal with all new situations which may arise between one session of the Congress and another, and have not been dealt with already by the Congress.

PRECEDENT?

They also claim that there is a precedent in support of their contention in the case where the A. I. C. C. actually effected such a fundamental change in a resolution adopted by the plenary session of the Congress as altering the franchise qualification for membership of the Congress.

It is opinted out that exactly the same constitutional issue as has been raised now was argued at a great length by such erudite constitutional lawyers as Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar before another meeting of the A. I. C. C., held at Patna, some years back, in connection with a motion for substituting four-anna franchise in place of the "Spinning Franchise," which had been introduced by the Gauhati session of the Congress. The A. I. C. C. on that occasion upheld Pundit Motilal Nehru's contention by eventually agreeing to alteration in the Franchise qualification.

"ENDLESS DIFFICULTIES."

Besides rebutting the technical objection raised about the competence of the A. I. C. C., the pro-changers other than the full-pledged Swarajists such as Mr. Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Syed Mahmud, point out another formidable difficulty in the way of plenary session of the Congress being held as demanded by constitutionalist group. According to them interminable difficulties may crop up if a plenary session of the Congress were to be summoned now. Apart from the fact that no subordinate Congress organisation is functioning anywhere, which might be utilised for proper election of delegates as contempletad in the Congress constitution, they consider it to be inconsistent with the dignity of the nation—and this view of theirs is shared by Mahatmaji also—to assemble at a plenary session of the Congress while the halter of the Government ban was still round its neck.

Unlike Mr. K. F. Nariman and others of his way of thinking, they are not optimistic enough to believe that Government would lift the ban so soon on all provincial and district Congress organisations to facilitate a plenary session being held.

NOT MEETING "ON SUFFERANCE."

According to them if the Congress should meet at all at a plenary session it must not be "on sufferance" but without any restriction whatsoever on its discussions and decision. Their reading of Sir Harry Haig's latest statement in the Assembly on this subject is that it does not contemplate free and unfettered discussion on the relative merits and demrits of the continuance of civil disobedience as also on general political situation in the country.

According to Sir Harry Haig's statement the Congress would be permitted to hold its session only if it is for the definite purpose of suspending Civil Resistance movement altogether, without any reservation whatsoever.

CALCUTTA INCIDENT RECALLED

The moment discussions transgress this implied limitation it may according to Sir Harry Haig's statement be regarded as an unlawful Assembly and as such liable to be dispersed as on the occasion of the Calcutta Session of the Congress in April 1933.

A plenary session of Congress being thus out of the question, the A.I.C.C. as a miniature Congress is according to them quite competent to give lead to the Congress workers in regard to new situations that may have arisen.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu's New Programme

PATNA, May 17.

With the stage for the momentous meeting of the A.I.C.C. set, every group of Congress workers has been speculating as to what attitude the Congress Working Committee which meets to-morrow morning is going to take with regard to various weighty issues that have cropped up of late.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is anxious that the Working Committee should give due weight to all opinions that may have been given expression to by each and every group of Congress workers in regard to new situations that have arisen, and then give a clear and unambiguous lead to the country on the issues raised.

He seems to welcome the fact that different groups are willing to think independently in regard to the grave national issues, but would expect them to abide by any decision that the Working Committee may eventually arrive at.

MAHATMA WILL CARRY DAY.

In spite of all that, one may have been led to infer from the press reports so far about the gathering of forces by oppositionists to Mahatmaji's decision on two of the most crucial issues before the A.I.C.C. namely the suspension of civil disobedience by individual Congressmen excepting himself and according sanction to the Swaraj Party to function as an autonomous body within the Congress pursuing Council entry programme, it is daily becoming crystal clear that Mahatmaji will carry all his points that will be embodied in the main resolution of the Working Committee, through the A. I. C. C.

It is understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will press for eliminating Civil Disobedience altogether from the Congress programme, without reserving its application even to Mahatmaji. She is understood to be of the opinion that non-violent Satyagraha Movement as a permanent programme of the national struggle is not a practical proposition. She is for placing a political programme before the country at this stage, which may be calculated to capture the popular imagination. But Mahatmaji, it is understood will never agree adjourning this supreme weapon altogether, so far as freedom's battle is concerned.

For, that would be pronouncing an adverse verdict on the potency of Satyagraha in securing remedy for national ills. On the other hand, what Gandhiji is likely to press for, and what eventually the Working Committee is in all probability going to accept is, that the resolution suspending the civil disobedience by individual Congressmen should be drafted in such a manner as to reiterate faith of the A. I.C.C. in the efficacy of Civil Resistance not only as a gesture of protest, but also as the best means of remedying national wrongs.

THE SECOND ISSUE.

After this first hurdle is crossed, will arise the point advocated by a large number of Congressmen headed by Pandit Malaviyaji namely, that the Congress itself should run the elections to the Legislatures without entrusting it to a smaller aotonomous body within the Congress like the Swaraj Party.

On this point too, it is understood, Gandhiji will maintain that it will be unwise for the Congress, which, by virtue of its position as the Supreme National Institution has got to supervise all kinds of national activities to allow its attention to be engrossed on a side issue in freedom's battle. That would be attaching undue importance ..to Council Entry programme **which really it does not possess.**

Gandhiji differs from those who contend that if small items in the National Programme are assigned to small autonomous bodies, the Congress will be left without a sufficiently attractive programme. It is understood that he will advise them to divert their attention to the vast unexplored field of establishing contact between the teeming millions of the masses and the Congress. That would be solid good calculated to give great filip to the national movement. Work of this kind would require all the tact, energy and sympathy that even the very best among the national workers are capable of.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

The next issue of importance that is likely to engage the Working Committee's attention is the Communal Award as the Congress had no opportunity before this of expressing its opinion formally in regard to it. In this connection, it is understood, the Working Committee will before coming to any decision examine Mahatmaji's position with regard to arbitration on Communal question by the Premier.

In view of the fact that Gandhiji did not sign the common letter to Premier asking him on behalf of the Indian National Congress to give an Award on Communal question and also the fact that in a separate letter written by Gandhiji to the Premier asking him to settle the Communal question if possible, he made it clear that the Congress would raise no objection if all the Communities affected accepted the Premier's Award, it is understood the Working Committee mighht adopt a resolution which would simply record the opinion, that it had not met with the approval of all the parties concerned, and to that extent, does not fulfil the terms mentioned in Gandhiji's letter.—United Press.

Five Groups Contending For Mastery

Backed Up By Gandhiji Swarajist View Likely To Commend Itself To Majority In A. I. C. C.

PATNA, May 17.

It seems clear now that as many as five groups of varying strength are going to be represented at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee tomorrow namely. (1) Orthodox No-changers, (2) Congress Socialists, (3) Constitutionalists who question the Copetency of the A I C C., to introduce any change in the Congress programme which may be inconsistent with the substantive resolution adopted at the plenary session of the Congress, (4) Full fledged Swarajists and (5' No-changers who, while personally not convinced that much useful purpose would be served by Congressmen capturing the Legislatures, are disposed to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Swarajists and would not grudge them any help.

ORTHODOX NO-CHANGERS

The Orthodox No-changers are for continuance of Civil Disobedience and constructive programme chalked out by the Lahore Congress and do not admit that any re-orientation in Congress programme is called for. This group is strongly opposed to the idea of Congressmen dissipating their energies over futile work in Legislatures and as such are against the revival of the Swaraj Party for pursuing Council Entry programme. The strength of this group is understood to be very small.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST

Tre Congress Socialists comprise perhaps the youngest section among the Congress workers but they are going to prove "enfante terrible" in Congress politics. Their programme, based as it is on the sole desire to benefit the much-exploited masses, if necessary at the cost of the vested interets, is irresistible on the face of it. This programme has the additional advantage in its favour, namely, support of distinguished leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose and that means a lot. This new group, which has been gaining strength by leaps and bounds, will urge the Congress to ddopt a full blooded socialistic programme.

According to this group, the Karachi resolution was a half-hearted gesture towards the masses which can no longer satisfy them. They are not believers in the programme of Council-entry alone, which they characterise as the "barren path of constitutional agitation" unless it is backed by and reflects the rising mass movement outside. Their idea is to prepare the masses for direct action and with that end in view they are anxious to get the Congress adopt such a programme as would attract the masses towards the Congress ideal for Purna Swaraj. Although they are not expected to carry their point immediately, they will certainly make their presence felt.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

The Constitutionalists generally are not opposed to suspension of civil disobedience as suggested in Mahatmaji's statement, as also to Congressmen being permitted to capture the Legislatures. But they want the Congress itself to run the elections and not leave it to a smaller body like the Swaraj Party to run the elections and control other matters incidental to it.

They contend that with civil disobedience suspended, the Congress will be left without any important politica programme. Then, why should not the Congress itself shoulder the burden of running the elections that would give the full weight of the Congress to activities of its nominees in the various legislatures of the country.

This group claims adherents from among the Congress workers in Bengal, Bombay and the U. P. including Pandit Malaviyaji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Sree Prakash and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena. Although this section seems to be very influentially supported, it remains to be seen whether they would be able to influence the majority in the house to give a decision in their favour in the face of Mahatmaji's opposition.

SWARAJISTS.

The Swarajists say they have no illusion about the power of legislative bodies and if they want the sanction of the A. I. C. C. to enter them, it will be mainly for the psychological effect that an election campaign will have on the masses. The weariness shown in the later stages of Satyagraha struggle, they contend, has been utilised abroad to prove that the Congress has lost allegiance of the masses. The polls, they think, will best demonstrate the mass backing behind Congress, in support of their claim to be allowed to function as an autonomous Parliamentary Wing of the Congress.

The Swarajists point of view has been succinctly put by Mr. K. M. Munshi in the following words: "The Congress stands for the highest ambition of the nation and for the totality of natonal activities. In order to fulfill its mission, therefore, it must assume the federal dignity with reference to organisations having specialised programmes like (a) Spinners' Association, (b) Swaraj Party, (c) Anti-untouchability League and (d) Swadeshi Sangh.

NO-CHANGERS.

Besides the four groups mentioned above there is yet another group of Congressmen, including Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Doctor Syed Mahmud, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Maulana Kalam Azad, who are of opinion that it is no use creating differences in the Congress ranks on the question of going to the Legislatures and that everyone should be left free to follow his own aptitude and bring to the solution of the most difficult problem of attaining Purna Swaraj his own service and sacrifice in the best way suited to his temperament. They are further of opinion that once it is conceded that in the best interests of the nation a group of Congress workers should capture the Legislatures and voice the nation's demands through them, then it is only fair that they should be given all facilities ungrudgingly by the Congress. To withhold sanction till the meeting of the plenary session of the Congress on the ground of technical irregularities would undoubtedly be putting great handicap on the Swarajists and may in all probability defeat the very object they have in view.—United Press.

OTTAWA REVISION

Interpellations In House Of Commons

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Frank Anderson drew attention to the decreased manufacture of the United Kingdom products from linseed, due to the decline in the importation of Argentine linseed, owing to ten per cent. duty imposed under Ottawa agreements on linseed, other than of the Empire origin, and asked in view of the fact that neither India nor any other country within the Empire is able to supply the needs of the United Kingdom, whether Mr. Walter Runciman consider the revision of the Agreement.

Mr. Runciman replied that decline in the imports of linseed from Argentine has been accompanied by the rapid increase of imports from India; there is no reason to suppose that these increases would not be continued. —Reuter.

INTRIGUING SITUATION

Position Of Muslim Candidates In Elections

PATNA, May 17.

Dr. Ansari, Mr. Rajagopalachariar and party arrived here today and held preliminary consultations with Dr. Mahmud, Mrs. Naidu and others before having informal talks with Ganhiji this evening. The "brain trust" of the Swaraj Party has been accommodated in the house of Mr. Sachidanand Sinha.

A question of particular interest in the Congress circles, is the position of Muslim candidates in the forthcoming elections. An intriguing situation arises when the position is reviewed according to the provincial atmosphere. There are some provinces Muslim Congressmen on a Swarajist ticket, have a better chance than otherwise for securing a majority. In some provinces a Swarajist ticket would handicap their chances.

Conversations are accordingly proceeding with a view to see whether in the latter cases Muslim candidates should not be put up by independent organisations which would, in matter of policy and programme, take up an identical position, but which would, for the purposes of election, function separately.—A. P.

COMPROMISE PLAN

(Continued from page 1.)

will stand by the Ranchi decisions.

GANDHIJI HOLDS BALANCE

Informal discussions among prominent leaders who have arrived so far have been proceeding and it may be gathered that while there will undoubtedly be a tough fight in the meeting of the A.I.C.C., Mahatma Gandhi will certainly carry the day. The main subjects of controvery will be two namely, whether Congress itself or the Swarajya Party should run the election and whether the Congress should adopt the Socialist programme. In both respects Gandhiji will be the determining factor, for, while the exponents of either view are keen on their view-points being accepted, they will not be prepared to break with Gandhiji. In fact, it appears inspite of the mandate given to them recently, the Bombay members, excepting a few, are not likely to abide by it.

Socialist resolutions before the A.I.C.C. will be in the main two. The first will suggest that a Congress session be held to decide Council Entry issue and that in any case, if even the A.I.C.C. deemed competent to decide the matter Congress itself should directly undertake the programme.

The next resolution will embody the full-fledged Socialist programme and will be put forward more in the nature of propaganda than with serious expectation of carrying it.

MALAVIYAJI'S ATTITUDE

Pandit Malaviya's position regarding the Council programme is causing speculation. If the Congress runs the election, Malaviyaji will be with the Congress, but whether he will similarly support the Swarajya Party was doubtful, but after his recent conversations with Dr. Ansari at Delhi, his attitude is reported to be more encouraging. So far as the Council programme goes, the prospects are promising. Support appears to be forthcoming from all provinces, including Punjab, where Master Tarasingh, a prominent Sikh leader is understood to have promised support by joining the Swarajya Party and standing for the Assembly.

The question of the Communal Award, however, continues to be a disturbing factor and Pandit Malaviya's insistence on unequivocal condemnation of the Award has been causing anxiety. It is understood that Malaviyaji is insistent on reiteration of the Lahore Congress resolution laying down that no communal settlement will be acceptable which is not based on nationalist principles and which is not acceptable to the various communities concerned. Discussion on subject is likely to take place, but they will be of a private nature.

Dr. Mahmud has invited for the A.I.C.C. Mufti Kifayatullah, Moulana Ahmad Sayeed and Nawab Ismail Khan. Of these Maulana Ahmed Sayeed is here, while Mufti Kifayatullah has wired wishing success, but gretting inability to attend.

INVASION OF HOME MARKETS

U. S. Code Authorities Urge Action Against Ahen Menace

NEW YORK, May 17.

Continued large imports of cotton and other textile goods from nations with a lower standard of living than the United States are seriously undermining home industry, with the result that the Code Authority of cotton and textile industry have petitioned to the Tariff Commsision immediately to examine the extent of the invasion of the home market by foreign goods and urging that adequate action will be taken to remove the menace.—Reuter's Special.

MYSORE DEWAN FOR BOMBAY

BANGALORE, May 17.

Sir Mirza Ismail leaves for Bombay on 19th to attend the informal meeting of the Princes' Representatives.

The Maharajah of Bikanir arrives in Mysore on a short sojourn early in June.

Her Exalted Highness the Begum mother, the Heir Apparent of Hyderabad, and Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad have arrived here. —A. P.

DO NOT DROP GUJARAT FROM PROGRAMME

Wire To Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

Mr. Kikabhai, Harijan leader, sent a wire to Mahatma Gandhi to-day earnestly requesting him not to drop Gujarat from his tour programme in the interests of the Harijans of Gujarat.—A. P.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S ACCESSION

Dominions Suggest Imperial Conference During Celebrations

LONDON, May 16.

The desire expressed by the Dominions to take part in the celebrations next year of the 25th Anniversary of the King's accession to the throne, has according to "The Times" led to the suggestion that advantage should be taken of this even to hold the Imperial Conference in London about that time.

It is pointed out that apart from the Economic Conference held at Ottawa in 1932, there has not been a gathering of Empire statesmen since 1930, and the fact that the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates will all be represented at the accession celebrations, had strengthened the feeling that such a good opportunity for consultation should not be lost.—B.O.W.

VICTORY FOR EDEN

League Accepts Arms Embargo

GENEVA, May 17.

All members of the League have agreed in principle to the embargo on arms to Bolivia, and Paraguay for which Captain Eden appealed, in view of the deplorable conditions at Gran Chaco.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONCERN AT BOMBING REPORTS

LONDON, May 17.

British representatives at La Plaz and Asuncion, have been instructed to convey to the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments respectively of the British concern at the reports about bombing towns of no military importance and the threatened reprisals on prisoners in contravention of the Hague Convention of 1899.—Reuter.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST ARRESTED IN GERMANY

Nazis Release Mr. Stevens And Party After Short Detention

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Pembroke Stevens, the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Express," has been arrested with his wife and her cousin while motoring in Germany in search of information concerning the economic condition of the country.

Mr. Stevens who saw arc lamps through the trees at Aken near Dessau and heard hammering sounds of machinery, stopped to ask what was happening. He was arrested by Nazis and handed to the Secret Police, and the three were shut up in separate rooms of a hotel with a police guard.

The British Consul is making inquiries.

It is reported in London that construction of a military character has been proceeding for some time past at Aken, but the greatest secrecy is maintained.

Hence Stevens will probably be charged with espionage.

PARTY RELEASED.

LATER.

Mr. Pembroke Stevens and his party have been released. The police state that they were arrested because they acted suspiciously, and they thought themselves very kind in releasing them.—Reuter.

NOT TO LEAVE MAGDEBURG

MAGDEBURG, May 17.

The release of Mr. Pembroke Stevens is provisional. He is forbidden to leave Magdeburg and must report himself to the police.

An official account of the affair says that he was arrested, when photographing the Chemical Works contrary to law.—Reuter.

The Chief of the Shan State has declared a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the arrest of culprits responsible for stealing an ancient gold crown over five seers in weight from the Buddha's Image. The crown was set with precious stones worth several thousands.

Readers' Views

"Rationalists And Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From my experience of "Celt" (for several years now), he is as careless, almost, in reading as he is in writing. Hence, no doubt, he quotes me as writing, "Indeed, it was Rationalism that brought about the fall itself", whereas, if he had been careful, he would have seen that I was particular to use a small "r" in writing "rationalism" in this sentence; yet, while its professors may hold that "Rationalism is only about 200 years old" (which, from the passage quoted below, Swedenborg seems to confirm!), it, in point of fact, dates, as I said, from the time of the Fall. As to the Fall having "happened about 4,000 B.C." I never said anything of the kind, neither is it necessary to fix the date. Also, I quoting Gen. II. 9, 17, spoke of "eating of 'the tree of the knowledge of good and evil'," not of "eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge".

As to rationalists (including those of the modern variety) being "serpents", that is just what Swedenborg says they are, as in the following passage (written exactly 185 years ago):—

"In ancient times those were called 'serpents' who had more confidence in sensuous things than in revealed ones. But it is still worse at the present day, for now there are persons who not only disbelieve everything they cannot see and feel, but who also confirm themselves by scientific unknown to the ancients, and thus occasion in themselves a far greater degree of blindness. .... The sensuous man, or he who only believes on the evidence of his senses, denies the existence of the spirit because he cannot see it, saying, "It is nothing because I do not feel it: that which I see and touch I know exists." The man of knowledge ('scientificus'), or he who forms his conclusions from knowledge, says, "What is the spirit, except perhaps vapour or heat, or some other entity of his science, that presently vanishes into thin air? have not the animals also a body, senses, and something analogous to reason? and yet it is asserted that these will die, while the spirit of man will live". Thus they deny the existence of the spirit."

However, unable to meet argument with argument, "Celt" goes from bad to worse in his attempts to malign Swedenborg and belittle him in the eyes of your readers, as when he says that "he was nothing but a 'spiritualistic medium' and 'a teller of fortunes':" that "he saw 'visions' through a crystal"; that he was "a palmist", and "could tell fortunes with cards" and "read accurately 'the dregs of a tea cup';" and—could scurrility go further?—that he was a "master" "of all forms of 'necromancy'"—fortune-telling, spiritualism, and necromancy ceasing to be "superstitions", evidently, when it comes to disparaging Swedenborg! He would make it appear, too, that his authority for these libels is no less a person than Sir William F. Barrett, F R S, etc., who, as Prof. W. F. Barrett, F R S., was a Vice-President of the International Swedenborg Congress, 1910! I call, therefore, upon "Celt" to quote the passages in full, with chapter and verse, in which they occur, as I have little doubt that they are merely the imaginings of an ill-disposed mind (if not his, then somebody else's).

As to the statement, "No man of science or of letters has ever taken him seriously. He is a matter of some curiosity only. His absurd theories reflect the ignorance of his time on all scientific problems", I gave your readers in my last letter the opinions of some people of note, and, while innumerable others could be adduced, here are a few more—sufficient to give the lie to "Celt":—Sir W. F. Barrett, F R S. (in a lecture, in 1912): Swedenborg "anticipated many theories since accepted by science, among others the composite structure of the atom; a nebula theory of the origin of suns and planets; the localisation of the higher psychic functions in the grey matter of the cortex of the brain; and the distinction between potential and actual or kinetic energy. He adopted the undulatory theory of light, and held that heat was molecular motion." Emerson: Swedenborg was "one of the missouriums and mastodons of literature....not to be measured by whole colleges of ordinary scholars: a colossal soul ....." Carlyle: "A man of great and indisputable cultivaton, strong mathematical intellect, and the most pious, seraphic turn of mind ...." Coleridge: "Of the too limited time which my ill health and the exigencies of the day leave in my power, I have given the larger portion to the works of Swedenborg, particularly to the 'Universal Theology of the New Church'." Coventry Patmore: "I never tire of reading Swedenborg; he is unfathomably profound and yet simple." And Alfred Russel Wallace (co-discoverer with Darwin of the "Origin of Species) placed him amongst the twenty greatest men of the world, as also did Prof. Oscar Montelius (Lord Antiquary of Sweden and member of the Swedish Academy of Science).

As, sir, to your correspondent "(Miss) K. C.", she, in inditing, "his rhapsodies about the unseen world based no doubt on Biblical pattern", unwittingly betrays her want of any first-hand knowledge of Swedenborg, which circumstance at once disqualifies her as a competent critic of him. She has no right, therefore, to say that he developed "a mental aberration" and wrote "arrant nonsense", apart from the fact that inability to understand an author does not necessarily imply that what he writes is nonsense, much less does it justify the conclusion that he is, or was, deranged in mind; inability to comprehend him may, on the other hand, only indicate want of capacity in the reader, or student, Einstein in the case of his theory of Relativity, for example! —Yours, etc.,

A. E. PENN,
Secretary & Agent,
The Swedenborg Society of India.
Bombay, May 12.

Unjust Disqualification

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Secondary schoolmasters in the employ of a municipality are not disqualified from being members of the University of Bombay, even though they are full-time servants, while they are disqualified from being members under revised Primary Education Rule 13-(1)-d, of the School Board constituted by another municipality or a local board.

Schoolmasters serving in private or Government schools have to perform similar duties yet disqualification is not applied to them. Is a secondary schoolmaster of a municipal school inferior to a private one? Are not all these teachers equal before the Local Board? Does a teacher commit a crime that he serves a municipality?

Is it possible to believe that he cannot be spared for another school board even though he can be spared for the Bombay University? Is it not the lookout of his municipality, as is the case with Government servants, to see whether he can be spared for another school board or not?

Will Government yet see to this right of the municipality and its teachers and remove the restriction recently imposed in revised P.E. Rule 13-(1)-d? If they cannot do so, is it not their duty to have similar restrictions inserted in the Act framed for the Bombay University on the same principle?—Yours etc.,

"INTERESTED."

A Query

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you or any of your readers who have done research work or who are interested in the matter, will kindly enlighten me through the medium of your hospitable columns or by writing to me directly to the following address.

In the works of our religious sect (Pusthi marga) promulgated by Sri Vallabhacharya, a contemporary of Sri Vyasaraya, Sri Chaitanya and Sri Krishna Devaroya, who flourished in Northern India, between the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries and propounded the school of thought, Suddhadwaita Philosophy, founding the worship of Sri Balakrishna, there is a specific reference to the effect that there was held a religious controversy in the court of Vidyanagar (Anegondi) during the reign of Krishnadevaroya between the Smarthas represented by the then Sankaracharya, Sri Vidyatheerth and the Vaishnavas, by Vyasaraya of the Madhava sect, that Sankaracharya defeated Vyasaraya and that he was about to be honoured with Kanakabhishekam (Bath in Gold). In the meantime Vallabhacharya visited the Court, resumed the disputation with Sankaracharya and discomfited him. Then he (Vallabha) was honoured with Kanakabhishekam and Acharya Tilakam was made by Vyasaroya, being dubbed with the title, Akhandabhumandalacharya. Further, Vyasaroya being struck with his powerful arguments offered him his seat of preceptorship but he refused to accept the same in view of establishing his own gadi (Seat). This point was emphasized by Professor Maganlal Shastri, M.A. in the course of his lectures recently delivered in Bombay both in English and Gujarati.

Now was the said controversy held in the Court of Vidyanagar during the reign of Krishnadevaroya, and who defeated him in arguments? Was the said Kanakabhisekam performer? By whom and when? Is there any independent historical or indiscriptional reference in the matter, apart from the Sampardayic Gathas and the references made therefrom?—Yours, etc.,

L. RANGILDOSS.
Sivaji Gardens"
Mambalam West
(Saidapet Post, Madras.)

PONSFORD OUT FOR DUCK

Australians Start Disastrously Against Essex But Recover Later

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 17.

The match between Essex and the Australians which commenced yesterday was resumed to-day in fine weather. Wicket was good. Visitors opened disastrously, Woodfull and Ponsford, the opening pair, being separated after one run on board. Ponsford fell to a catch by Pearce at short leg off H. Smith being out on first ball he received for a duck (1/1).

A good second-wicket stand followed, Woodfull and Darling carrying score to seventy-one, when the latter batsman was well held by Taylor at short leg off P. Smith after contributing 43 (71-2) The outgoing batsman hooked and drove to good purpose. He hit eight times to boundary, including four 4s in one over from Farnes. Farnes claimed the third wicket, clean-bowling Mccabe with a fast ball (148/3). Mccabe, batting for fifty minutes just missed half century by a brace of runs.

Woodfull and Brown now became associated but for addition of two more runs to score Woodfull was out being clean-bowled by a faster ball off Farnes (150/4). Woodfull played a faultless innings, and sixteen of his runs came through 4s. Bromley filled the breach but after scoring four runs was caught by Taylor in slips off Snick, Farnes again being the successful bowler (170/5).

Lunch interval was taken, Brown then batting, having made 12.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption after lunch, Chipperfield partnered Brown and the pair had raised the total to 311 when the sixth wicket fell. Brown drove the ball back hard to Oconnor who accepted the catch at a second attempt (311/6). He was at wickets for two hours and twice reached the boundary. Seventeen runs later Barnett followed him to the pavilion being run out from Longon while attempting a second run. (328/7). Chipperfield was batting with 99, and the score was 328 for seven when the teams adjourned for tea.

ALL OUT FOR 438.

Although the remaining three batsmen contributed between them only 34 runs, Chipperfield utilised his opportunities to put on actually 110 runs before the Australian innings ended. He was the last batsman to be out, giving a very simple return catch to H. Smith. He mistimed his stroke. In an innings lasting 185 minutes, Chipperfield gave a most impressive display. His footwork was excellent, and he revelled in cover and straight driving, and was also remarkably strong on the leg side. He scored exactly a hundred of his runs through hits to boundary, besides hitting two sixes. Australians were all out for 438 runs.

Essex then went in again, and before the close of the play for the day they had made 14 for no wicket.

AUSTRALIANS' (First Innings)	
Woodful b Farnes	55
Ponsford c Pearce, b H Smith	0
Darling c Taylor, b P. Smith	43
Mccabe b Farnes	48
Bromley c Taylor, b Farnes..	4
Brown c and b Oconnor	58
Barnett run out	10
Chipperfield c and b H Smith	175
Grimmett b Eastman	11
Ebeling b H Smith	1
O'reilly (not out)	22
Extras	11
Total	438

ESSEX (Second Innings)	
Cutmore (not out)	11
Pope (not out)	3
Total for no wickets ..	14

SOVIET GOLD INCREASES

She Could Get Much More With Proper Plant Opines Stalin

MOSCOW, May 16.

The Soviet gold production in 1933 increased by 142 per cent as compared to the previous year, according to hitherto jealously guarded figures which are announced to-day.

The production was valued at 100,000,000 roubles in 1933 and 41,000,000 in 1932.

The production in the first quarter of 1934 was 67 per cent. above the same period of the last year.

Stalin opines that the Soviet could get four times as much gold if she could get sufficient dredgers and other machinery.—Reuter.

MINER'S RETORT TO KING LEOPOLD

"They Are Going To Cut Our Wages," After Explosion

BRUSSELS, May 16.

King Leopold after leaving the gruesome spectacle of mutilated bodies in an explosion in a coal mine near Paturages congratulated the rescuers.

"Yes. We want plenty of courage," retorted a miner, "but they are going to cut our wages again."

King Leopold movingly replied: "The decision doesn't rest with me, but I will do my best to see that no cuts are made."

Forty-one lives were lost.—Reuter.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN SEVERELY SHAKEN

Taxicab Overturns In Street Collision In London

LONDON, May 16.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was severely shaken and bruised when his taxicab overturned in a collision. Lord Dawson of Penn the King's Physician, who happened to be passing by conveyed him home.

Sir Austen complains of severe pain in the leftside.—Reuter

BLACK AFRICA ACCUSES

(Continued from page 6.)

groes have to work for three or four months only to be able to pay them."

A Medieval Relic.

Professor E A Ross, of the Wisconsin University, who has studied the situation in Africa, states that in certain Portuguese colonies the officials become rich through negro-trade. More than 80,000 blacks have been exported from this colony to work elsewhere in cocoa plantations. When the slaves are gathered, chains are put round their necks and they are taken from the interior of the country to the border where the public sale takes place.

Mr. Joseph Burt, a representative of the Cadbury Chocolate Company, has described the journey from the interior to the borders of the country. He says that once a slave merchant confessed to him that he considered himself lucky if he succeeded in bringing to the borders six Negroes out of ten, but very often not more than three could be kept.

The conditions of work in the Italian and Spanish colonies are no better than those of all other colonies.

Before letting the curtain fall on the show of the Whiteman's Civilizing Mission in Africa, let us be generous and admit that, thanks to its industrial and scientific development, Europe has been able to import technical innovations in Africa. But the evil done far surpasses the good.

Civilisation With A Vengeance.

Railways, roads and shops are not built for the Black's profit, but to facilitate the exploitation of Africa's natural resources in the interests of the ruling people. The Whites did not build schools to render the benefits of science and culture accessible to the African, but simply to make a few out of clerks and petty officials—some useful pieces hardly visible in the machine used by our masters. It is the reason why there is not a single University in Black Africa.

ALAM SUPPORTS SWARAJYA PARTY

Exhorts Doing Of Anti-Communal Work

LAHORE, May 16

In a communication to Gandhiji, Dr. Ansari and General Secretaries, of the A. I. C. C. Congress leader Dr. Mohamed Alam draws attention to the anti-communal programme which he holds is the primary work to be done in the country. Dr. Alam thinks that civil disobedience should be formally withdrawn, and he supports the Swarajya Party, of the General Council of which he has agreed to become a member.

Dr. Alam will not attend the Congress meetings at Patna owing to serious operation performed on his daughter.—A. P.

NO SURRENDER TO COERCION

Jubbulpore Municipal President Characterizes Govt. Order As Intimidation

JUBBULPORE, May 17.

"This is the question affecting the rights of Local Bodies, and if it is the privilege of the Jubbulpore Municipality to fight the issue, an easy surrender to intimidation should not be expected" With these remarks Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, the president of Jubbulpore Municipal Committee gave a reply to the letter of the Local Government, in which the Local Government threatened the Municipal Committee with the suspension of the grants which amount to about Rs.20,000 per annum unless the Municipal Committee dismissed the ex-Civil Disobedience convicts from their employment.

The President, in the course of his letter, further draws the attention of the Local Government to the action of he Bengal Government in getting the Calcutta Corporation Act amended by the Bengal Council, and challenged the Central Provinces Government to get the existing Central Provinces Municipality act amended by the Central Provinces Legislatures and give up coercion and intimidation.

In this connection, it is reliably understood that some of the members of the Central Provinces Council have taken this issue seriously and are intending to move a censure motion against the present ministry, consisting of Messrs R. B. Nayadu and Khaparde in the forthcoming session of the Councils—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN ON TOP

Voters' Reply To Govt. By Electing Jail-Returned Men To Local Boards

JUBBULPORE, May 17.

That the voters of the Jubbulpore district have seriously taken up the threat of the Central Province's Government for debarring Civil Disobedience Prisoners from employment in Local Bodies, and that the Congress Party has risen to the occasion was evinced from the election of the Office-bearers to the Local Bodies of the district and the return of representatives from the Local Boards to the District Board and Council, when the Congress party once again returned C. D. Prisoners both as office-bearers and representatives to the District Board.

The election of the office-bearers of the Jubbulpore District local boards and representatives for the District Council from the Local Boards took place yesterday. In three out of four Local Boards contested by the Congress Party jail-returned Congressmen were elected to each board. Jubbulpore elected Thakur Laxman Singh Chowan, secretary, Mahakeshal Provincial Congress Committee, Patan elected Mr. Shyam Lal Agrawal, President Tehsil Congress Committee and Schora returned Pandit Kashi Prasad Pandey, M. L. C.

Patan and Sehora tehsils sent their quota of five and four representatives to the District Council belonging to the Congress Party, while Jubbulpore captured fifty per cent of seats.

Similarly in the election of the office-bearers to the Local Board, Katni, Messrs. K. B. Singh and A. L. Khan, pleader, were elected as president and vice-president respectively by a majority of votes.—United Press.

MONEY-LENDER'S DEAD BODY DISCOVERED

Police Suspect Foul-Play

RAIPUR, May 17

The dead body of one Durga Prasad Naik, a prominent malguzar and money-lender who was missing for the last four days was found in decomposed state near his village. The body was discovered due to kites and vultures hovering about the place. The police, who suspect foul play, are vigorously investigating the case.—United Press.

Roosevelt Drafts Declaration On Silver

It Will Represent Virtual Agreement For Legislation In This Session

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Senate Silverites have confidently predicted legislation for the rehabilitation of silver.

After a Conference with President Roosevelt, the conferees announced that they and the President agreed with the principles of the legislation.

The final understanding would be announced in a day or two.

President Roosevelt drafted the declaration on Silver which is expected to be issued immediately. It will represent a virtual agreement for the legislation in this session.

Senator Adams declared that the aim is to achieve a Bi-Metallic Currency in the proportions of 25 to 75 silver and gold. He added that Silver Certificates would be issued for silver purchased on the basis of the present legal tender at the value of a dollar or the token value of silver at 129 cents per ounce.

President Roosevelt wrote the message for transmission to the Congress, proposing the Silver Legislation. It is said that the President's message provides a mandatory declaration of policy that silver shall be included as part of the metallic base of currency.

Discretion, it is expected, is left to the President for the purchase of silver and nationalisation of the metal.—Reuter's Special.

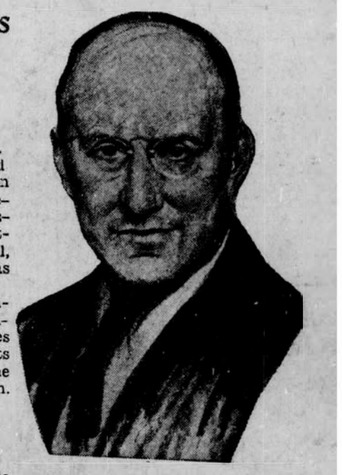
REGULATION OF U. S. 'CHANGES

Roosevelt Wants Strict Marginal Requirements

WASHINGTON, May 16.

President Roosevelt declared emphatically for the regulation of Stock Exchanges by the Federal Trade Commission as proposed by the House of Representatives' version of the Control Bill, instead of the new commission as the Senate favoured it.

The president likewise informed the members of both the Houses in Conference that he desires stringent marginal requirements of 45 per cent. as specified in the House of Representatives' version. —Reuter's Special.



Mr. MORGENTHAU, Secretary of U.S. Treasury.

NO CHANGE IN AMERICAN POLICY

WASHINGTON, May 16.

President Roosevelt announced to-day he is preparing a full exposition of the American attitude on disarmament which will be delivered, in Geneva by Mr. Norman Davis.

The President did not indicate any change in the American policy.—Reuter.

Failure Of Disarmament Conference Means War Again

Archbishop Of Canterbury Issues Manifesto Expressing Dismay Of Multitudes Of Christians

LONDON, May 17.

Feelings bordering on alarm are betrayed in the London press at the possibility of the Disarmament Conference heading for imminent shipwreck.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of the leaders of the Christian Churches has issued a manifesto that the failure of the Conference will inexcusably betray the hopes and desires of multitudes.

Sir John Simon in a speech in London announced that he is going to Geneva to do his very best to bring agreement out of this tangled and complicated situation. This is interpreted to mean that though the hopes of a comprehensive convention are dead, Britain is determined to get either a skeleton convention like the banning of chemical and bacteriological warfare, or as the "Times" hints a European agreement to outlaw bombing from the air and abolish large aggressive weapons.

The "News-Chronicle" learns that Britain is considering the details of an air convention prohibiting airbombing and obliging the signatories jontly to bomb any country which broke the pledge to refrain from aerial warfare.

In the event of such efforts breaking down the Disarmament Conference is expected to hand over the task to the League Council plus Germany, Russia and the United States.—Reuter's Special.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE MEETS ON MAY 29

League Circles Deny Recent Report Of Adjournment

GENEVA, May 16.

The report that it has already decided to adjourn the Disarmament Conference is promptly denied in the League circles, Mr. Barthou being particularly emphatic he is still hopeful.

It admitted, however, the Conference might fail and the possibility is discussed of the General Disarmament Commission reporting back to the League Council.

Competent quarters believe that when the General Commission meets on May 29 it would be difficult to keep it alive for more than a fortnight.

Many believe that the best and healthiest solution would be a long interval, trusting to the economic situation to afford a better prospect of a settlement.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOAT GROUNDS IN FOG

Textile Merchants Touring India On Board

TOKIO, May 17.

The "Haruna Maru" grounded in a fog at the entrance to the Shimonoseki Straits. It is hoped to refloat her at hightide.

The passengers include a party of Japanese Textile merchants touring India, middle-east and Europe in quest of new markets. —Reuter.

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At a meeting of the mill strikers on Wednesday on the Azad Maidan, police firing on workers near the Great Eastern Mill was condemned. Miss Maniben Kara addressing the gathering.

MAHATMA EXPLAINS HIS WALKING-MISSION

Spiritual Messages Are Better Delivered Through Natural Methods Of Locotmotion

BALIANTA (Orissa), May 16.

In response to numerous representations which he has received from friends and co-workers protesting against the decision to carry on the remaining of the Harijan tour on foot Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following appeal through the "United Press":—

"I know that the workers and villagers in the places which I was expected to visit have been disappointed by the step that I have taken, of carrying on the balance of the Harijan tour on foot. That naturally rules out all places which could only be reached by rail or road. In order to demonstrate as far as it was possible, the religious character of the mission, I felt the peremptory necessity of adopting the ancient method of walking. There were several other reasons which precipitated the decision.

PILGRIMAGE ON FOOT.

I would like you to appreciate this ancient method, and feel that by walking to the few villages, I shall be walking spiritually to all the villages of Orissa. Such mental performance was necessary, even while I was covering long distances by means of rail and motor. But speed is most probably inimical to spiritual progress. Spiritual messages are better delivered through the natural methods of locomotion. The mental attitude that I have suggested is therefore more easily attainable when concentration is paid upon a person walking instead of speeding through space at the rate of 50 miles per hour.

I am convinced that if I receive the hearty co-operation of the workers of the villages throughout this province, we will see results through this pilgrimage on foot which could not have been attained through the carrying out of the original programme. I would therefore ask you to regard this pilgrimage as a greater fulfilment of the programme than its literal carrying out.

NOT A MECHANICAL TOUR.

"Some of the co-workers who came from their respective places pressed me to alter the decision and to resume the original programme. But their argument was wholly unconvincing and the decision taken after incessant prayer and consultation with workers who were available at Puri could not be lightly given up. After all, you will not want me to conduct this tour mechanically as I would have been doing after the conviction came clear to me that I should finish the balance of this tour on foot.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

"The co-operation that all can give me and my mission during these days will be by doing concrete work in Harijan bastis in my way of cleaning up tanks, wells, roads, etc. by inducing indifferent municipalities to perform their duties by Harijans, by waking up Savarna conscience to a sense of its duty towards Harijans by opening temples to Harijans where there is a practically unanimous wish on the part of "bonafide" temple goers: no temples should be attempted to be opened where there is the slightest obstruction by making collections of coppers and silver and sending them to me.

NECESSITY FOR THIS STEP.

"I know that monies have been collected in anticipation of my visit to particular places. If the donors want to recall the gift because I shall not be visiting their places, the donations should be refunded, and if any monies have been legitimately spent in connection with the tour out of the funds collected, and if they desire that to be refunded, they will be refunded on receipt of authenticated accounts if the expenses incurred are found to be legitimate. But I do hope that the necessity of the step taken will be recognised by all and that therefore not only will the donations not be recalled but that during the pilgrimage substantial additions will be made to the fund.

RESUMING THE MARCH.

"Lastly, I may state that if I can persuade co-workers in the other provinces to recognise the necessity and importance of pilgrimage on foot and if they will disengage me from the obligation of visiting their provinces, I would, after attending the A I C C meeting at Patna, gladly return to Utkal to resume the pilgrimage; because I feel that if there is truth, as there is, in the original conception, the spiritual value of the tour is enhanced by its continuance at the point where it might be interrupted. After all why should not the whole of India identify itself with Utkal and the pilgrimage in Utkal."—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED

NAGPUR, May 16.

Three Leftwing Labour Leaders Messrs. Marathe, Jagam and Kulkarni were arrested this evening by the city police under section seven of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and taken to the Central Jail. Action was presumably taken following Strike Committee's threat to resort to picketing at Model Mills to-morrow morning.

Mr. N. M Ghatwai, prominent Congressman of Hinghanghat in Wardha District was released today from Central Jail after serving the full term of imprisonment. He was sentenced to three years' riggorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in February 1931.

Sheth Poonamchand Ranka, a member of the A. I. C. C. left for Patna to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C.—A.P.

ARMED DACOITY IN VILLAGE

Culprits Set Fire To House After Looting It

LUCKNOW, May 16.

A report has been received here of an armed dacoity followed by arson in village Tikaraya about 15 miles from Lucknow, in which two women and a child of four years were killed. It is stated that the dacoits raided a house in the village and opened fire on the villagers who came to rescue the inmates.

After looting the house they set fire to it and fled. The child was caught on the flames and died while the other inmates managed to escape. The fire, it is reported, spread to the neighbouring houses resulting in the death of two more women and some heads of cattle.—A.P.

CHHATRALYAA SAMMELAN

Report Of Postponment Of Patan Session Contradicted

The report that the Chhatralaya Sammelan's forth session at Patna is to be postponed is absolutely wrong. The Sammelan dates are 19th, 20th, and 21st May. All "grihapatie", teachers and educationists should make it a point to attend and make it a success.

Berar Congressmen Support Mahatma

AKOLA, May 16.

A meeting of the working committee of Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held last night at the residence of Sjt. Brijlal Biyani under the the presidentship of Veer Womanrao Joshi to consider the present situation.

The Committee agreed to support Mahatma Gandhi in suspending Civil Disobedience movement. It further resolved that the Congress (or the All-India Congress Committee) should allow Council entry but should run the elections itself. No separate body should be constituted for this purpose.—United Press.

YOUTH GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT & ACQUITTED.

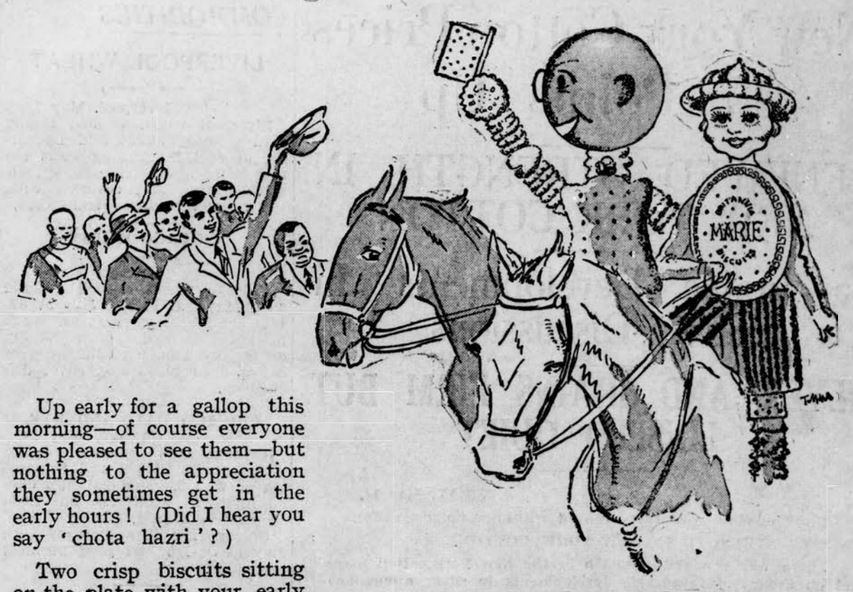
LAHORE, May 14.

A Sikh youth who had been charged with the murder of his father was acquitted to-day by the Additional Sessions Judge of Lahore who gave him the benefit of the doubt

It was alleged that the youngmen in company with a Harijan, stole some cotton belonging to his father and was reprimanded for it and even threatened with disinheirtance. The young man is then alleged to have conspired with his co-accused and to have murdered his father one night while the latter was asleep.

Both the Sikh youth and the Harijan were acquitted by the Sessions Judge to-day.—A. P.

Adventures of Ginger Nut & Marie



Up early for a gallop this morning—of course everyone was pleased to see them—but nothing to the appreciation they sometimes get in the early hours! (Did I hear you say 'chota hazri'?)

Two crisp biscuits sitting on the plate with your early morning tea makes a delightful start for the day.

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WILLINGDON ARRIVES AT GWADAR

Leaves For Sharjah After Refuelling

SIMLA, May 17.

From latest official information it is learnt that Lord and Lady Willingdon after leaving Karachi at 9-45 a.m. yesterday arrived at Gwadar at 2-30 p.m. in favourable weather.

They ran into a heavy gale after that which so reduced the speed that they had to go to Jask which they reached at 6-45 last evening. After refuelling, Their Excellencies left for Sharjah and arrived at 9-20 at night. Their Excellencies left Sharjah at 6-30 this morning (17) for Baghdad, which they hope to reach before dusk to-day.

At Baghdad they will stay with His Excellency Sir Francis Humphreys, British Ambassador and Their Excellencies are expected to stop at Cairo for a little while where they will be the guests of Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner in Egypt—A.P.

BIKANIR STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

(From A Correspondent.)

BIKANIR, May 14.

Dr. I. C. Sarwal, son of Rai Bahadur Nehal Chand Sarawal, Account-General, B'kaner State, who proceeded to England last year after taking the M. B. B. S. Degree from Grant Medical College, Bombay, for further studies in Medicine, has joined the Preliminary F. R. C. S. course in London after passing the L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. of London. His wife, Raj Rani, the daughter of Dr. G. D. Madhok, Chief Medical Officer, Assam States, who also accompanied him and who has passed the London Matriculation, has been admitted to Lincoln's Inn for qualifying herself as Bar.-at-Law She will perhaps be the second or third lady Barrister in India.

RS. 5,00,000 FUND FOR CULTIVATORS

BROACH, May 16.

The leaders in Gujarat who met at Broach and consulted Mahatma Gandhi at Ranchi have resolved to raise a fund of Rs. 5,00,000 for reinstating the cultivators of Gujarat in their previous position.

They too, would strive for improving the cotton crop and increasing its acreage, besides trying to induce the Government of Bombay to finance canal irrigation and legislate against the admixture of different varieties of cotton.—United Press.

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"WE ARE SONS OF SAME SOIL"

Pt. Malaviya's Spirited Appeal For Communal Unity And Jt. Electorates

RAWALPINDI, By Mail.

Hindu-Muslim Unity, national solidarity and adherence to joint electorates were the important points of a stirring address delivered by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Ganj Mandi before a large gathering of more than 10,000 persons.

Panditji at the outset urged the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity and pleaded for toleration and forbearance among the sister-communities of the country.

"If your brothers give you a cause of offence, never think of retaliating but adopt such means as to make themselves ashamed of their conduct,' said Panditji bringing home to the audience that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians were the sons of the same soil, their fortunes being interwoven with one another.

CAUSES OF POVERTY.

The Pandit attributed the poverty of the country to the lack of industrial and technical education amongst the masses and deplored that Indians had to depend for their ordinary necessities of life upon foreign countries. Japan was having a lion's share in the trade of our country, Panditji continued, simply because it was a self-governing country and had the backing of the State for its industrial regeneration.

"SINK DIFFERENCES."

Coming to the question of self-defence, the speaker pointed out that India was fit for defending her country as it counted amongst themselves, Sikhs, Jats, Gurkhas and the Pathans, who if properly trained were a match to the army of any nation in the world. The English, observed Panditji, had now accepted the principle of self-determination and responsible Government for India and were prepared to entrust to the Indians the charge of their country, provided the Indians themselves could formulate their National Demands. Panditji appealed to all to sink their differences and act as a united nation.

Concluding, Panditji made an appeal to the Muslims to press for joint electorates, announcing that 8 per cent Hindu minority in the Frontier Province was prepared to abandon the idea of separate electorates for them.—United Press.

INSPECTOR ASSAULTED WITH "KUKRI"

Absconding Accused Gets 7 Years' R. I.

BATNA, May 16

The Sessions Judge of Darbhanga delivered judgment today in Inspector Assault Case, sentencing the only accused Chandrika Singh to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 250 or in default 6 months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Chandrika, while being shadowed by the Inspector from Darbhanga to Madhubani, where he got down, assaulted the latter on his head with a kukri. but was secured immediately on the scene by the local people.

Chandrika was an alleged absconder in the wel-known Hajipur Station Dacoity Case.—United Press.

London.—Trans-Atlantic airmen Sabelli and Pond who landed at Clare Island on Tuesday night have gone to Dublin while the machine is being repaired. The damawe is more extensive than anticipated, and it may necessary to procure spares from London before it is possible to resume night.

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Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 17 Points Up

RENEWED STRENGTH IN NEW YORK COTTON

Favourable Developments In Silver Discussions

SILVER AND GRAINS FIRM BUT LINSEED QUIET

BOMBAY, May 17.

On Thursday cross-rates moved within a narrow range.

RENEWTD STRENGTH IN NEW YORK COTTON.

There was renewed strength in the New York cotton market on acount of favourable developments in silver discussions at Washington. Speculators and local and foreign operators were free buyers. The firm tone in wheat and Stock markets had a bullish effect on cotton prices.

LONDON SILVER FIRM.

London gold was quietly steady but silver ruled firm.

WHEAT VERY STRONG.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets were very strong. Argentine linseed was quiet.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STAGNANT.

The London Stock Exchange showed no activity due to the approaching holiday. Gilt-edged securities were stagnant with little doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 17.

Previous closing rate	11.56
To-day's opening rate	11.66
Difference	plus .10
To-day's closing rate	11.73
Difference	plus .17

Broach Expectation July Rs. 198-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 17.

Previous closing rate	5.83
To-day's opening rate	5.89
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing rate	5.90
Difference	plus .07

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 17.

Renewed strength of cotton was evidently due to latest favourable developments in Washington regarding silver which foreshadows early legislation for rehabilitation of that metal. Good buying developed early in the session and prices moved up spiritedly but the market lacked follow-through and considerable nervousness was apparent for sometime but subsequently fresh buyiag appeared which resulted in another advance.

Trading in October opened at 11.66 there was good support on better Liverpool advices and improved sentiment on wheat and stock markets. However at this stage some hesitancy ensued and prices showed an inclination to slid back but with renewed buying by local and foreign operators the price speedily rose to 11. 74 when some reaition set in on liquidation and some southern selling with the quotation easing to 11.68.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.73 with a rise of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.37/11.37) 11.53/11.50.
October (11.51/11.50) 11.66/11.65
Decr. (11.62/11.61) 11.78/11.77.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.89) 5.93.
American May (5.90) 5.94.
Egyptian July (8.18) 8.25.
Egyptian July (8.23) 8.28.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 17. 10-45 p.m.

Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 197 after New York opening which was 10 points up from the previous closing rate. Subsequently the rate improved to Rs. 197-12 as New York futures were reported to be 14 up. Thereafter the price fluctuated between Rs. 197 and 197-8 but later it advanced to Rs. 198-8 with New York futures about 18 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 17.

Previous closing	5.10 7/8
To-day's opening	5.10 7/8
To-day's closing	5.11

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 17.

Previous closing	5.10 15/16
To-day's opening	5.11
To-day's closing	5.11 1/16
Difference	plus .00 1/8

FRANK RATE

London, May 17.

Previous closing	77.37
To-day's opening	77.34
To-day's closing	77.21
Difference	—.16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.11 but thereafter eased to 5.10-7/8. Subsequent movements were rather small and unimportant.

The sterling dollar cross-rate closed at 5.11 1/16.

Franc opened at 77.34 and for sometime remained rather steady but latterly showed a tendency to ease.

The sterling franc cross-rate closed at 77.21.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 17.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 1/8d	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 1/8d.	19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 17.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-0	£6-16-1

BULLION

London, May 17.

Influx (£63000) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-0) £6-16-1.
Silver (19 5/16d.) 19 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 17.

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 17. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.81 3/8) 5.80 7/8.
New York on Bombay (38-50) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0-96 3/4) 0-96½.
London on Milan (60.03) 60-00.
London on Shanghai 1-3/4) 1-3 1/4.
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 17.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 56 and December at 58-1/2. Trading was rather more active on some speculative buying and covering with fairly good business transacted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 17.

Chicago wheat opened steadier with May at 90-1/2, July at 89-1/4 and September at 90. The market showed good activity on improved buying influenced by better developments in silver discussions.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 17.

Chicago oats opened steady with July at 35-1/8 and September at 35-1/8. The market showed improved sentiment on good speculative buying.

Chicago rye opened steady with July at 38-1/8 and good business was done.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 17.

Argentine linseed opened quiet and prices further eased on liquidation and lack of foreign demand with July touching 14.38.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 17.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS

Tin (£232 1/4 buyers £232-3/4 sellers.) £234 3/4 buyers £235 sellers firm.
Lead (£10 15/16 buyers £11-1/6 sellers) £10 15/16 buyers £11 sellers steady.
Electrolyctic Copper (£36 to £36 1/4) £36 to £36 1/4.
Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

Crop May/June (15 1/8) 15 1/4 sellers.
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted.
Lightning May (£16 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6-3/16) 6 1/16 paid and buyers April/June (6 5/16) 6-3/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May/June (£12-3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May/June (£12 5/8) £12 9/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May/June (£10 13/16) £10 13/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May/June (£10-5/8) £10 5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 17.

Local silver opened firm at Rs. 53-2, 53-4, and 53-7. Prices improved on news from Washington regarding silver rehabilation and absence of sellers but subsequently the market eased on reactionary selling. However better London advice caused a rapid advance, but prices closed quiet at Rs. 53-10, 53-12 and 53-15 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 33-13, 33-13-3 and 33-13-9. Some rise occurred owing to quietness in local exchanges and also due to steady Franc advices. Prices closed at Rs. 33-13-6, 33-13-9 and 33-14-3 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement.

GOLD SHARES AND AVIATIONS GOOD FEATURES

WHEAT HIGHER OWING TO BULLISH AMERICAN WEATHER

Agreement For Silver Legislation A Stimulating Factor In Wall Street

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 17.

On the Stock Exchange gold shares and aviations were good features, while the maintenance of 6 p.c. dividend in the Royal Dutch and 7 1|2 p.c. in the Sheil Transport helped oils but in view of the approaching Whitsuntide holiday, business was small allround.

In commodities wheat was again higher owing to bullish American weather. Shellac was firm with good business.

In Wall Street, agreement for silver legislation was a stimulating factor, but nervousness was still apparent owing to the stringency of the control bill. It is generally expected that business will fall off in the near future.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged today at £90 7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 17. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet in view of the approaching holiday. Gilt-edgeds were dull. Mining shares were a prominent feature. Industrials generally were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 7/8) £78 3/4.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/8.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1|8) £111 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/2) £113 3/8.
6 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102 3|4) £102 3|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1|2) £111 1|2.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol. 10 3/8) dol. 10 3/8.
International Holding (dol. 1 3/4) dol. 1 3/4.
Hydro Electric (dol. 6 1/4) dol. 6.
Musical Industries (34-1½) 33-4½.
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-6.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (36-3) 36-0
Woolsworth New Ord. (101-0) 100-7½.
Swedish Match (8-10½) 8-9.
Dunlop Rubber (52-9) 50-3.
University Ordinary (23-7 1/2) 23-1½.
Ford Motors (35-3) 34-3.
Cables and Wireless (£9-1/8) £8 3/4.
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-7½.
Camera 'A' (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (126-0) 126-6.
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-0) 17-0.
Distillers (89-6) 90-6.
Bredrurd Dyers (15-9) 15-9.
British Ceylonese (12-7½) 12-6.
J and P Coasts Ordinary (66-3) 66-6.
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-9) 52-6.
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-6) 12-6
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (10-6) 10-6.
Inter Nickels (26 5/8) 26 3/4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 17. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78) £78.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £90 7/8.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1/8 Ex-div.) £110 1/4
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1/4) £111 1/2.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 1/4 Ex-div.) 105 1/4.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£97 3/8 Ex-div.) £97 3/8.
5 per cent Indian 1943|4 (£113) £113.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 5/8) £110 3/4.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-6) 27-6.
Dorun Tea (58-0) 59-0.
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 39-0.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-3/4) 12.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 25-7½.
Gula Kelampong (24-6) 24-4½.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (36-9) 36-6.

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-6) 58-6.
Burma Corporation (13-6) 13-3.
Rio Tintos (19-1/4) 19.
East Rand Proprietary (45-3) 35-0.
Rand Mines (131-3) 141-3.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-1½) 35-9.
Anglo-Persian (50-0) 50-7½.
Burma Oil (107-6) 110-7½.
Mexican Eagle (9-4 1/2) 9-7½.
Shell Transport (50-7½) 52-6.
Royal Dutch (£20½) £20½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 17.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:—

General Motors (dol. 32 1/8 Ex-div.) dol. 32 1/4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14) dol. 14 1/2.
U. S. Steel Common (dol 42½) dol. 41½.
United States Steel preference (87 1/2) unquoted.

DROP IN REICHS BANK COVERAGE

Causes Alarm In Financial Circles

BERLIN, May 17.

Further drop of twenty-five million marks reduced the Reichs gold coverage to 4.8 per cent. Financial circles express alarm at the continued steady decline. The fear that one day the Reichs Bank will have to rely for coverage solely on securities, which on 15th May amounted to 319 million marks. A year ago, the coverage amounted 8.5 per cent since when the bank note circulation increased by 124 million marks.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S DRAFT

PATNA, May 17...

The Working Committee which meets to-morrow morning, will have before it the rough draft of the resolutions that Gandhiji is bringing with him.—A. P.

Sjt. RUIKAR ARRESTED

NAGPUR, May 17.

Two left-wing leaders including Mr. R. S. Ruikar were arrested by the police to-day in the court compound, under Section seven of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Two strikers were arrested to-day, while they were picketing the mill gates.—A. P.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA BY AIR

New Zealand Girl Leaves Dum Dum

AKYAB, May 17.

Miss Jean Batten New Zealand girl who is attempting a solo flight from England to Australia and who left the Dum Dum aerodrome at 5-30 this morning landed here at 10-20 and proceeded to Rangoon at 10-30.—A. P.

SUMMONS ON DIRECTORS

Alleged Infringement Of Trade Mark

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 17.

The Karachi City Magistrate issued, to-day, an order requiring Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sjt. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw (Solicitor), Messrs. C. S. Patel, J. V. Patel, Narotam Lalbhai and Smt. Kasturbai Lalbhai, who are all connected with Swastika Oil Mills, Bombay, to be present in the Karachi Court, on 6th June, in the case brought forward by the Manager of Lundiaram, Pahlumal Copra Oil Mills Company alleging infringement of their company's trade mark.

HEMSWORTH BY-ELECTION

LONDON, May 17.

The by-election at Hemsworth Yorkshire, due to the death of Labourite Gabrielle Price has resulted in Mr. G. A. Griffith being returned unopposed.—Reuter.

A. I. Socialist Conference Meets At Patna

Mere Political Freedom Not Goal Of India, Says Reception Committee Chairman

PATNA, May 17.

The All-India Congress Socialist Conference was held in Anjuman Islamia Hall this morning, Acharya Narendra Deb of Kasi Vidyapith presiding.

Altogether about 100 delegates attended the Conference from all parts of the country. The largest contingment being from the U.P. under the leadership of Swami Sampurananda and Mr. Sreeprakash.

Bombay is represented by two prominent delegates namely Messrs. Masani and Purshottam Tricumdas; C. P. by 4 including Dr. Rammonohar Lohia and Mr. Madan Mohan Chaturvedi; Delhi by Mrs. Satyabati Devi; Mr. F H Ansari, and Pundit Indra.

Bengal sent 20 delegates headed by Dr. Charu Banerjee and including two lady delegates Mrs. Harimohan Chatterjee and Mrs. Rajani Mukherjee.

The Real Issues

In the course of his speech Professor Bari, Chairman of the Reception Committee said: "The real issues before the country are Swaraj and the economic liberty and regeneration of the masses and the method that should be followed to achieve them.

"These are the issues which the Conference must discuss and settle, to attain our goal. Experience of the West has abundantly proved that mere political freedom is of little use to the masses of mankind. Forces that more directly bear on the welfare and liberty of the masses are mainly economic and it is over these economic forces that the suffering mankind everywhere is trying to secure control.

"The masses of India cannot be satisfied with mere political freedom unless that freedom is accompanied by such a reorganisation of economic foundations of society as will eliminate all forms of exploitation of man by man and offer equal opportunities to all for moral and material progress. There is no gainsaying the fact that a small minority of our countrymen to-day is exploiting a vast majority."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Acharya Narendra Deb in the course of a lengthy Presidential Address laid stress on the indifference of the Congress to the interest of masses during the long period of its existence. "The working class," said Mr. Deb, "had been very slightly touched by the Congress movement. We have generally kept them at arms length. This is why the big general strike of the Textile Workers of Bombay conducted against such heavy odds, does not strike the imagination of the average Congressman nor does it evoke his active sympathy. This is not the way to win confidence of the workers."

Proceeding Acharya Narendra Deb said: "The Congress as the biggest political organisation in the country enjoys the confidence and affection of the masses and has built up its prestige for itself by long record of public service. Our inheritance as Congressmen is certainly rich but we shall not be worthy of it if we simply allow ourselves to waste our opportunities by a policy of inaction. —United Press.

Six Resolutions Placed Before Subjects Committee

PATNA, May 17.

Six resolutions were placed before the Subjects Committee. Resolution number one regrets the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but promises support to his policy.

The second resolution proposes that the Lahore Congress resolution against Council entry should be maintained until modified by a Congress session. This resolution is likely to undergo much modification, as keen controversy is proceeding among the Socialists.

The third resolution urges the Congress to make a Socialistic state as the aim of its policy. The fourth resolution supports the Bombay strike.—A. P.

MOVE TO ORGANISE ALL INDIA SOCIALIST PARTY

(Continued from page 1).

controlled by the State.

(3) Socialisation of key and principal industries, for example, steel, cotton, jute, Railways, shipping, mines banks and public utilities with a view to progressive socialisation of all instruments of production, of distribution and exchange.

(4) State monopoly of foreign trade,

(5) Organization of co-operative societies for production, distribution and credit in un-socialised sections of economic life.

(7) Redistribution of land to peasants.

(8) State to encourage and promote co-operative and collective farming with a view to ultimate collectivization of all agriculture in country.

(9) Liquidation of debts owing by peasants and workers, according to particular needs to the basis ultimately of distribution of economic good.

(10) There shall be adult franchise which shall be on functional basis.

ONLY EFFECTIVE METHOD.

The A.I.C.C, recommends the method of organizing the masses on the basis of their economic interests as the only effective method of creating a mass movement and the organization by Congressmen of Kisan and Mazdoor Sanghs and entry into such Sanghs where they exist for the purpose of participating in the day to day struggles of the masses and with a view to lead them eventually to their final goal.

THREE CONDITIONS.

Mr. Masani in moving the resolution said that they had no objection to a Parliamentary programme. He laid down three conditions.

on which Socialists could lend their support to such a programme:—

First, the programme should be sanctioned by an open session of the Congress, and not by a handful of men.

Secondly, parliamentary activity should be under the guidance and control of the Congress and not by an autonomous body.

Thirdly, that programme should be a full-fledged socialist programme.

From what he could see, the Swaraj Party stood only for constitutionalism. Without any mass programme, he could visualize that the Swaraj Party would degenerate into responsive co-operation. If Socialists were defeated at the A.I.C.C. they should pursue to an open session of the Congress and challenge the right of the A.I.C.C. to decide in favour of the Swaraj Party.

Mr. Shampurnanand, seconding the resolution, said he did not have faith in the Council programme.

Mr. P. Ghosh moved an amendment that the Socialist Party should give a mandate to every member of the Socialist Party, whatever his own view, to back the resolution in the A.I.C.C.

Mr. Balkrishna Sharma moved an amendment which accepted the position that the A.I.C.C. was competent to give sanction to the Council programme.

ELECTION PROGRAMME.

Mr. Kiran Das moved an amendment which wanted the Socialist Party to urge the Congress to fight for the rejection of the White Paper, repeal of repressive laws, release of prisoners and detenus and early summoning of the Congress session with a view to discuss the Socialist programme which should be implemented by the party which runs the elections.

Mr. Rajini Mukherjee wanted the resolution amended so that the control of the economic life should be with the workers and peasants and the fruits of their labours should not be consumed by others.

A Sikh delegate said that Congress policy was half-hearted and had caused dissatisfaction. The Council programme in his opinion was futile.—A. P.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST LABOUR LEADER

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Secretary of the Reg Flag Girni Kamgar Union, who was arrested on a charge of delivering an inflamatory speech at the meeting of the Unemployed Workers' day, held at Chowpatty on March 5, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

The Magistrate framed a charge under section 124A IPC to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. C. M. Eastley, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A.R. Gadkari defended the accused.

CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVING

WEATHER FAVOURABLE

Yet Short Covering Continued

MARKET INFLUENCED BY STRENGTH IN GRAINS

BOMBAY, May 17.

There was a better feeling in the New York market yesterday since the outset and October opened at 11.51 plus 5, which was the previous day's highest. However on reports of favourable weather and crop prospects improving, some selling ensued which carried prices down to 11.44 at noon and this was the lowest of the day as thereafter short covering which has been the special feature for the last two sessions, appeared and helped prices in their upward rush. At this stage there also appeared buying on New Orleans account and this was a further contributory factor to the advance which culminated at 11.57, the highest of the day. At the close, October stood at 11.56, at a gain of 10 points.

In the spot market also there was a rise of 10 points, closing quotation being 11.55.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market had also sympathetic influence and May, July and October closed at 11.29 plus 8, 11.37 plus 9 and 11.52 plus 10 respectively.

The spot rose by 9 points closing at 11.47.

The Liverpool market has been keeping steady for the last two days and offerings being light in the initial stage, the session opened firm at 5.84 for October, 3 points higher on a little trade calling. New York advices being however poor, there was a slight set-back to 5.83, but in the absence of any selling pressure, again advanced on general buying and at 3-45 p.m. the highest touched was 5.87 plus 6. At this stage the market had few friends and further support was lacking with the result that prices took a downward trend and at the close, October was only 2 points up, at 5.83.

The spot cotton closed at 6.14 plus 8.

The highest and lowest of the day were 5.87 and 5.83 respectively.

The Liverpool market will remain closed on Saturday and Monday the 19th and 21st instant respectively.

EAST INDIAN

This section was also a shade better, May, July, and October closing at 4.63 plus 2, 6.64 plus 2 and 4.69 plus 2 respectively.

EGYPTIANS

The Egyptian market was better by 3 points, May Sakels closing at 8.18 and July at 8.22.

In the Uppers, similar gains were registered and May and July closed at 6.50 plus 3 and 6.48 plus 2 respectively.

ALEXANDRA

This section was comparatively much better, the improvement being to the extent of 13 to 14 points. May Sakels closed at 15.03 and June Uppers at 11.55 plus at 11.55 plus 13.

PRIVATE CABLES—

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co:

New York: Locals early sellers on good weather later repurchasing. Trade fair buyers.

New York: The southern correspondent of a prominent spot house indicates that the acreage will be less than 28,000,000. Weather conditions were good.

From Messrs. Patel Bros.:+

New York: Influenced by strength in grains.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:

New York: (1) Too many operators are looking for a further decline. The U. S. A. Government weekly weather report states that conditions during the past week have been favourable to the crop. There was however, no pressure and short were buying to cover. The market is in a healthy condition.

Messrs. Breul and Co have received the following cable dated 16th instant (6-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

"We see little likelihood of much change in immediate future, but believe during summer crop scares will affect prices substantially, therefore advisable to remain long."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 16.

July 1934	11.39+08
October 1934	11.56 „ 10
December 1934	11.03 „ 09
January 1935	11.74 „ 08
March 1934	11.55 „ 84
Spot	11.84 „ 08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 16.

May 1934	11.29+08
July 1934	11.37 „ 09
October 1934	11.52 „ 10
Spot	11.47 „ 09

NEW YORK.
New York, May 16

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.33+02
October 1934	11.47 „ 01
December 1934	11.59
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.32 „ 01
October 1934	11.47 „ 01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 16.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 16

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	8.18+03
July 1934	8.22 „ 03
October 1934	8.22 „ 04
November 1934	8.22 „ 04
December 1934	8.18 „ 04
January 1935	8.18 „ 04
March	8.22 „ 04
F. G. F. Spot	8.38 „ 05

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 16.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4
National Bank of India	46-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-1/2

LINSEED OILS
London, May 16

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May paid 21/7-1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid 21/1-1/2.

LONDON METALS.
London, May 16

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	232-1/2

SEEDS.
London, May 16

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-15 0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-12-6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 16.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 7 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 16

Silver—Market closed steady

Spot	19-1/8
Forward	19-1/8

LINSEED.
London, May 16

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June seller: £12-12-6

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May-Jun seller £10-16-3.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f., per ton May-June seller £12-15 0

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 16.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 16.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.91
Amsterdam	7.53-1/4
Brussels	21.84
Madrid	36.32
Milan	60.03
Berne	15.71-1/2
Paris	77.37
Prague	122.50
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.10-15/16

COTTON MARKET TO REMAIN CLOSED

The Managing Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd. have resolved to keep the Forward Cotton market closed on Saturday the 19th May as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sheth Lalji Naranji.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 17

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 ready
Selling T T 1/6 May/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 May
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June/Sept
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 263
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 261
Banks buying T T 260
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying 60 days 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.10 3/4 16th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 17th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 17th instant
London/Paris 77.35 16th instant
London/Belgium 21.84 16th instant
London/Switzerland 15.71 16th instant
London/Italy 60.06 16th instant
London/Berlin 12.91 16th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th instant
London/New York 5.11 1/4 16th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.53 16th instant
Java/London 7.48 3/4 16th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-16-0 1/2 15th instant £6-16-0 16th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 15th instant 19 1/8 16th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 15th instant 19 1/8 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 44 3/8 15th instant 44 1/2 16th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 15th instant 15/16 per cent 16th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 15th instant 1 per cent 16th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone: Easy.

ACTIVITY IN SILVER

Gold Market Quiet

Bombay, May 17

The Silver market witnessed rapid fluctuations to-day on bullish American advices. The market opened to-day with June settlement quoted at Rs. 53/2 and prices advanced to Rs. 53/15 on active buying on sharp rise in Shanghai Exchange on London to 1-3 5/8 but later on closing being 1-3 7/16. there was increased selling. Operators were securing profits and the offerings were well absorbed in view of bullish private advices from America regarding the progress of the Silver Bill. The Gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate business:

Ready Silver	53 7 0
June Settlement	53 9 0
July Settlement	53 11 0
Ready Gold	33 12 6
June Settlement	33 12 9
July Settlement	33 13 3

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 16

Rubber—influenced by uncertainty of American position may work lower before effect of restriction felt; however bulls a long view.

October/December 6 7/16 6 9/16
January/March 6 9/16 6 11/16
Arpil/June 6 11/16 6 13/16
Copper £33.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 16.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.72+08
Fine (Good Staple)	4.87 „ 08
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.02 „ 08
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.74 „ 05
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.89 „ 05
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.04 „ 05
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.47 „ 05
Fine	3.57 „ 05
Superfine	3.67 „ 05
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.57 „ 05
Fine	3.67 „ 05
Superfine	3.77 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 16.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.		To-day's Price.
May 1934			5.88+
June 1934			5.88+
July 1934		5.90	5.89+
August 1934			5.87+2
September 1934			5.85+2
October 1934		5.85	5.83+2
November 1934			5.81+2
December 1934			5.81+2
January 1935			5.81+2
February 1935			5.81+2
March 1935			5.81 „ 2
April 1935			5.81 „ 2
Middling Spot			5.81 „ 2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels May/June sellers 19/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June sellers 23/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 17.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton, our local market was expected to open at Rs 195 for July/Aug. Due, however, to continued straddle operations on the part of some of the local operators, offerings were light and consequently the market opened strong at Rs. 196 and steadily advanced to Rs. 197¼ on general buying partly influenced by a sharp rise in the price of local silver also.

Liverpool due 4 up opened six up. The market after slight setback to Rs. 196 1/4 rose further to Rs. 197-12 and the close was strong at 197 1/4.

Prices at the close at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 198-8.
Broach A/J Rs. 197-4.
Broach New A/M Rs. 199-12.
Oomra May Rs. 175-12.
Oomra July Rs. 173-0.
Oomra D/J. Rs. 173-8.
Bengal May Rs. 134-8.
Bengal July Rs. 133-4.
Bengal D/J. Rs. 138-0.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 17.

Bengal Superfine	146
Bengal Fine	143
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	140
Wardha-Hingt.	185|88
Nagpur-Savner	185|88
Pundhurna	178|81
Yeotmal	177|79
Arvi	177|79
Tilichpur	177|79
Amraoti-Berar	171|72
Khamgaon	174|75
Mulkapur	163|66
Khandesh	163|65
Jalna-Sailu	164|66
Burdah-Sanavad	177|78
Broach Fine	203|204
Punjab-American	206|11
Punjab-American mix	201|04
Cambodia	286|71
Miraj|Sangli	198|201
Compta Good	206|16
Bagalkot	181|86
Kampala	325
Busoga	322
Jinja	318

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 17.

	Extra Spr. fine.	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal, U.P.	... 141	138	135	130
M.G. Punjab	... 141	138	135	130
M.G. Rajputana	.. 141	138	135	130
M.G. Oomra:—				
No. 3	182	179	177	173 ...
M.G. C.P.:—				
No. 1	195	192	190	186 ...
No. 2	188	185	183	179 ...
M.G. Broach:—				
No. 2	... 202	200	198	196
M.G. Punjab-American	... 212	210	208	206
M.G. Surat	... 263	260	257	254
M.G. Rajpipla	... 261	258	255	252
M.G. Navsari	... 265	262	259	256

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	23,810
Linseed	26,151
Rape, Rai and Mustard-Seeds	423
Gingellyseed	1,561
Poppyseed	658
Groundnuts	22,210
Castorseed	17,310
Rice	37,837
Myrabollams	2,311
Cottonseed	3,276
Gram	1,683
Joowar	1,131
Bajree	1,481
	Tons.
Coal	34

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 17

T T on London:—
To-day's opening 1-3 3/8
To-day's highest 1-3 5/8
To-day's closing 1-3 7/16

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York May 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 110-/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, May 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/4-1/2

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 6/1-1/2.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, May 17.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 25|12; closing 25|15.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 27|; highest Rs. 27|3; lowest Rs. 26|14|6 closing Rs. 27|2

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22|4; highest Rs. 22|8 closing Rs. 22|9.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23|6; highest Rs. 23|13; lowest Rs. 23|7; closing 23|13|6.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 16

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A.	19
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	46
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel and Tel	113
Western Union Telg	42 1/4
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	27 7/8
Baltimore and Ohio R R	23
Erie R R	18
Pennsylvania R R	30
Union Pacific R R	118 3/4
Great North Pfd	20
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	33
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr Tobacco B	70
Dupont de Nemours	81
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	41 1/4
American Smelting	37
Int Nickel of Canada	27 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 7/8
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	32
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	
General Motors	32
Packard Motor	4
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	13
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	410
Celanese Corporation of Am	26
General Foods	32
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	9
Electrical and Musical	8

Amr. Tel and Tel declared quarterly dividend dec. 21/4. Market featureless and likely to move within narrow limits.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 17.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/3/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/5/0
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/1/0
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/2/0
5 p c 1945/55 Sett 115/5/0
5 p c 1945/55 Cash 115/6/0

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 p c 1947/50 98/8
4 per cent 1934/37 100/9
4 per cent 1943 103/10
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 108/12
p c 1939/44 106/14
5 p c 1940/43 107/14
5 per cent 1935 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/1
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/0

(CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 98/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974 97/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 119/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/2 and declined to Rs. 89/1/4 on liquidation. Later on there was a good enquiry and prices firmed up to Rs. 89/3/9.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Raw Jutes Easy

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

JUTES.

The market for jute shares during the period under review can aptly be described as quiet but steady. The finished goods prices were on the whole better than those prevailing during the previous week, but raw commodity market were a quiet market and the tone was easy. Hence in sympathy with the cognate markets jute shares fluctuated within narrow range. Howrah, the speculative medium, went up to 55/8 to drop gradually to 54/2 during mid-week and recovered at the close quoting Rs. 55. Kamarhatty went up to 554 to close easy at 550. Albion were reported at 266. Anglo-India were done at 365. Auckland came to business at 222 cum-dividend. Bally and Barnagore were good round 174 and 162 respectively. Budge Budge were marked at 335, while Belvedere business took place at 384. A deal in Kanknarrah was reported at 160. Orient and Cheviot were quoting round 220 and 227 respectively. Standard and Dalhousie were done at 350 and 366. Fort Gloster were done at 565 and Fort William were good round 274. Gourepore were steady round 475 while Nuddea hovered round 32. Lansdowne were offered at 155, Union at 465, Lawrence at 495, Nathati 435. In shares of small denomination Clive were a steady feature round 31x. National in anticipation of annas 10 dividend declined to Rs. 25. Hukumchand changed hands round Rs. 14. Adamjee were done at 10/8. Northbrook changed hands at 48/4 while Empire deal was reported at 37/8.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Budge-Budge 7/8, Albion 5, National 0/10.

COAL.

As the restriction proposals are again under discussion before the commerce member, the market has taken a turn for the better. Bengal Coal recorded a jump from 230 to 255. Burrakur were steady round 14/12. Equitable were quoting 23/12. Amalgamated crept up to 18/4. Popular scrips such as Sendra were in request at 12/8, Samala at 3. South Karanpura at 5/8. New Beerbhum 12/12. Union 13/8. It is again difficult to account for this rise except in the distant hope that some steps will be taken by the interests concerned to set right the present stagnant situation in the coal trade. We however cannot share this optimism and we advise our constituents to unload a part of their holdings at advancing rates.

COTTON.

Business in th's section was on a restricted scale, though in some cases prices marked up Kesoram were done at Rs. 3/15. Dunbar cotton were steady round 115.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a comparative lull in this section. The engineering section shows no change worth nothing. Indian Iron and Steel were steady round 6/14. Bengal Iron were good round 4/6. Indian Standard Wagon were done at 53. Burn Ordinary were mentioned at 232. Marshalls were good round 1/9. Kumardhubi were offered at 3/4. Arthur Butler were done round 11/4.

In Sugar section, there was a little more doing. Cawnpore Sugar came to business at 31. Champaran came to business at 22. Carew Sugar were done at 20. New Savan at 13/4. Balramgore Sugar were quoting at 12. Belsund 7/8.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Short Covering And Buying

TATA POWERS AND SECURITIES STEADY

Bombay, May 17.

In sympathy with improvement in raw cotton and Government Securities, the Local Share Bazar displayed fairly good undertone despite no change in the Mill Strike situation. There was utter absence of any selling and it seems that urgent liquidation by weak holder is completed.

As pointed out before the improvement in the technical situation was mainly responsible for the steadiness, which was witnessed to-day. Although professionals are still watching developments, but Bazar Jobbers were inclined to cover a portion of their short sales. There was also some scale-down buying.

Mill Shares were steady with a moderate business. Bombay Dyeing shares recorded a rise of Rs. 4, while Nagpur Mill shares improved by Rs. 2. Cement Shares were steady with a marked absence of offerings. Andhra Shares gained Rs. 2, while Tata Power shares received more attention and prices improved by Rs. 5. Tata Steel Deferreds rallied Rs. 3, and Ordinary shares were also up by annas 10. Burma Shares were steady with a slight improvement. Government Securities fared well on increased enquiry and the undertone was good.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 681 and after declining to Rs. 680 closed at Rs. 683|2. Central India Mill Shares improved to Rs. 220. Gokaks were quiet at Rs. 122|8. Kohinoors gained to Rs. 1|4 to Rs. 121|4. Swadeshi shares advanced to Rs. 176|4. Baroda Bank Shares improved to Rs. 90 and Central Banks were steady at Rs. 76|4. India Bank Shares were in demand and closed at Rs. 107|8, while Union Bank X-D were quoted at Rs. 4|8. Cement Shares fared irregular and prices closed at a fractional change.

Insurance shares were steady with a good enquiry for Orientals which improved to Rs. 3,930. New India and Jupiter shares were quiet. Hydro-Electric shares ruled steady. Andhra closed at Rs. 1,346|4 and Powers at Rs. 1,045|10. Tata Steel Deferreds advanced to Rs. 228|2 and Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 65. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 181|4. Bombay Steams were quiet at Rs. 281|14. Burmas improved to Rs. 439|6, while Telephones were quiet at Rs. 90|8.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, May 17.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	273 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	683 2
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	213 12
100 Central India	220 0
100 Colaba	72 8
100 Coorla	92 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	122 8
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	80 10
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	121 4
250 Laxmi	650 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	502 8
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	107 8
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	72 8
100 Swadeshi	176 4
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1000 Western	725 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	90 0
25-50 Central	26 4
500 Imperial	1347 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335 0
50-100 India	107 8
5 Union	X-D-4 8
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 11
70 Gwalior	88 0
250 Indian	385 0
40 Katni Def.	1280 0
100 Katni Ord.	328 12
75 Okha	166 4
10 Punjab	17 12
100 Shahabad	323 12
70 United	89 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 2
15-75 New India	31 12
200 Oriental	3,990 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 7
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	141 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1346 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	137 8
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	197 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	138 12
1000 Tata Power	1,045 10
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm Prantej	827 8
100 Amr. Patty	113 8
100 C Provinces	83 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	23 0
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	750 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	18 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	228 2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	65 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	181 4
60 Belapur Sugar	211 14
100 Bombay Steam	281 4
125 Bombay Burma	439 6
50 Bombay Burma Conty	153 12
8sh. B B Petrol	2-10-6
50 Bombay Telephone	90 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	112 8
100 Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	460 0
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	9 2
30 Tata Construction	68 0
25 Tata Oil	16 4
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	275 0
7 per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5 per cent Central India X.D.	467-8
7 per cent. Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1287 8
6 per cent. Tata Steel 1st.	170 10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134 4
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650 0

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY, 18, 1934

STAGE SET FOR A.I.C.C. MEETING

Patna Resounds With Controversy

Election Period Will Become Breeding Time For Schism, Says Bihar Manifesto

PATNA, May 16.

While Mahatma Gandhi and his chief collaborators think that the key resolution of the sessions would relate to the Congress programme outside Council work, the Congress camp is resounding with controversy relating to the Swaraj Party and its csaim to autonomous existence. Opinion is sharply divided on the point and vigorous canvassing is afoot. The respective sides are taking steps to organise their point of view by issuing joint statements giving reasons why they advocate the particular point of view.

On one side Acharya Kripalani has issued an appeal for allowing the Swaraj Party to have a separate existence but for almost identical reasons a number of Bihar leaders have appealed to the Congress not to permit the Swaraj Party to function independently.

Bihar Manifesto

The Bihar manifesto signed by sixteen prominent leaders states: "Engaged as most of us are in the work of administering earthquake relief, from which it would have been undesirable to divert our energies, it has not been possible for us to meet and express our opinion on the burning political question of the day, namely, the entry into the legislatures. So far as the adoption of the programme is concerned, it is now almost a "fait accompli," but wrapped up with it is another question, namely, whether the programme should be left in the hands of the Swaraj Party, or whether the Congress itself should shoulder the responsibility of carrying it out.

Serious Consideration

After giving the problem our most serious consideration, we have for reasons set forth below come to the conclusion that the programme must be directly taken charge of by the main body of Congress itself.

Past Experience

"Our experience of past election campaigns has taught us that they bring to the surface the seamy side of man's character. Selfishness collides with selfishness and personal interests come into violent conflict. It is the sacred name of the Congress alone that will be able to keep us in restraint. If the Swaraj Party is authorised by the Congress to do electioneering, the candidate will exceed the limit by calling himself straightaway a Congress candidate, and his rival and such of the critics of the Congress as do not favour his candidature will flare up and denounce him by saying that he is traducing the name of the Congress, being only a Swaraj Party candidate.

Doubtful of Victory

Even with the full support of the Congress, we are doubtful of any very splendid victory at the pools but when the Congress name is to be taken with reservation the chances of success become remote. So far as our province is concerned, we are apprehensive that except under the direct control of the Congress, the election period will become the breeding time for schism.

"It is not unjustifiable to say that the Congress Session cannot be held soon to formally withdraw the Boycott Resolution of Lahore and pass a new resolution sanctioning and undertaking the programme of Council Entry. In the good old days of C R Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru when the Swaraj Party had to clear so many hurdles, it received permissive sanction from a special session at Delhi in July 1923 and still the Swarajist candidates fared quite well.

Disorganised

"Again it is not at all impossible to call a special session of the Congress next month. The Congress had become thoroughly disorganised by February, 1931, but still immediately after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in the first week of March 1931 a regular session of the Congress was held at Karachi at the end of the same month. Why should it be impossible for the Congress to meet next month? If we were not sunk over head and ears in relief work we would have said let the Congress session be held at Patna in June.

What's Is To Be Done?

"The formation of the Swaraj Party as a wing of the Congress will, we fear, develop fissiparous tendencies in the Congress. If Khadi work is to be done by the Spinners Association, Harijan work by the Harijan Board, Hindu-Muslim Unity by one and civil disobedience exclusively by Mahatma Gandhi and official work by the Swaraj Party, what will remain to be done in the name of and by the Congress? The principle of division of labour is, no doubt, sound as it results in efficiency but in the present case it will lead to the dismemberment of the various organs of the Congress. The Limbs may become strong but they will have no connection with the parent body and will be functioning separately from it. The departments may be autonomous but they are co-ordinated under the strict control of the parent body to which they send life and from which they draw life.

Dismemberment

What connection will there be between the Spinners' Association and the Swaraj Party? And how will the Congress effectively control the various associations including the Swaraj Party said to be functioning under it? One would like to know the details of the machinery of control before one agrees to the dismemberment of the Congress in this way. For these and various other reasons we urge upon the All-India Congress Committee to take a straight course by recommending a programme of Council Entry to be adopted by a full session of the Congress.

It is no good beating about the bush. You cannot abjure Council Entry and hug it just as you cannot eat the cake and have it too. But whatever be the decision we like to assure our friends that we shall always stand by the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad."

Signatories

This statement is signed among others by Messrs. Vindeshwari Prasad Varma, Nandkumar Singh, Mathra Prasad Girish Tewari, Jaya Prakash Narain Singh, Eshwar Prasad, Nirpad Mukerjee, Dhanraj Shadra, Ambika Kant, Satyanarain Sinha, Krishna Ballav Sahay, Hargobind Misra, Abdulbari, Jageshwar Prasad, Khaliq, Shamand Sahay.—

Kirpalani's View

Acharya Kirpalani has circulated his views for allowing the Swarajists to remain a distinct body. In the course of a statement he says, "The politicians who were never tired of denouncing Gandhiji's views and his leadership, are proud to have a lengthy interview with him to learn how much help he would render to them in their pet and patriotic scheme of Council Entry."

While he has no objection to Council Entry he objects to the clouding of issues by calling the dissolution of the Assembly a challenge to the Congress. The fact was that the Government had no more use for the Assembly and dissolved it. Again to state that the vote in the Assembly would reflect the national view on the White Paper was mischievous. The only way to get the true view on the White Paper was either by holding an open session of the Congress or by a referendum. Further, to call the Swaraj party a parliamentary wing of the Congress is a misnomer. He adds, "I should have thought that even the Council goers would not mistake their top councils, for real parliaments."

Will Not Help

Continuing Mr. Kirpalani says, "About the Congress running elections my opinion is that this will neither be helpful to the Congress nor to those who advocate Council Entry. The Congress consists of people of all shades of opinion. It is not a homogenous body. It can at best guide a general policy. Day to day council work should be left to those who believe in that programme and are experts in the business. Also it will be difficult for a large body like the Congress to exercise the necessary discipline.

"Many a time in councils methods of work and political compromise are such that they cannot be justified on any principles of truth and consistency. From this view also it is necessary to keep the Congress aloof. There may be cases of corruption too. It is better that these stand to the credit of a small group and its machinery will be more useful to the Councilwalas if they are a distinct party in the Congress. Another such party would and in my opinion should be a Socialist Party.

Mahatma's Leadership

All such parties while owing allegiance to the Congress, might have their own separate party machinery. The Congress, ever since it accepted Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, has stood for direct action. It should be left to symbolise this. In actual working as it was seen on the last occasion the Council Party drifted practically to the position of Liberals. As such times the Congress should be there to drag the Party out of its constitutional slumbers with a dose of direct action. If this is not done there will be ultimately no difference between the Moderates and the Swarajists."—A.P.

The marriage of Miss Vishakha Mehta, B.A., daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner State, with Mr. P. V. Dikshit, Barrister, Nagpur, took place on Wednesday night at Mahalaxmi, Bombay.

OPPOSITION TO SWARAJISTS

Socialists See Danger In Congress Reverting To Constitutionalism

DOHAD, May 17.

Mr. Kamala Shankar Pandya, Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Group has issued the following statement:—

The Gujarat Congress Socialist Group welcomes the convening of the first All-India Congress Socialist Conference at Patna. It believes that after the formation of the Swaraj Party and its rallying cry to all the right deviations in the Congress, the time has come when the Congress Socialists should organise themselves and form an All-India Party.

With the danger of Congress reverting to constitutionalism the Socialists should declare their programme in no unmistakable terms to bring under its banner all the left-wingers, anti-imperialists, workers and peasants and the radical youth of the Gujarat group offers its whole-hearted support to the Socialist programme.

It also believes that only the open session and not the A.I.C.C. is competent to decide the future programme for the country.

The Group believes that the Congress should adopt the Socialist Programme and trusts that all anti-imperialist forces will actively join and support the Group.

WORKING COMMITTEE AGENDA

PATNA, May 17.

The Associated Press understands that the Congress Working Committee agenda begins with proposals to pass a condolence resolution over the death of about a dozen Congress leaders. Thereafter, the chief question will be a discussion on Mahatma Gandhi's Statement regarding Civil Disobedience and what programme to place before the Congress and holding countrywide Congress election.

Next comes the question of Council-entry programme and report by the General Secretary on the financial and other administrative affairs of the Congress. —A.P.

MAJORITY STANDS BY MAHATMA

Gujerat Delegates Support Him In Full Strength

PATNA, May 17.

Pandit Malaviya, who arrived here to-night, was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Among others who came by the same train were Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Govind Ballab Pant and Acharya Narindra Dev, President of the Socialsit Conference.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Pandit Malaviya who had a talk with Dr. Ansari in Delhi, 'en route,' said, "I am hopeful that we will have satisfactory result. I am against having two parties and we should succeed in making up differences and in having one party."

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya will have discussion tomorrow and settle the modification of the programme.

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari are understood to be willing to accommodate Pandit Malaviya's point of view but so far as the A. I. C. C. is concerned the majority stands by Gandhiji. Bihar delegates would follow Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has promised a solid vote for Gandhiji. Similarly Gujarat delegates are understood to have received an urgent whip from Gandhiji and are arriving in full strength to back him.

Miniature Congress

"It will be a miniature Congress," was the remark made to an Associated Press representative by Mr. Naval Kishore, Advocate, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in describing the measures taken for the A. I. C. C. session. The Reception Committee reviewed finally the arrangements this evening and decided upon the duties of the volunteers. One hundred volunteers under Captain Haranandan Sinha, Advocate, have been enrolled of whom forty will be deputed for the A. I. C. C. and the rest at the railway station and the delegates' camps.

The fact that important delegates will be accommodated in private residences of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha and Mr. Abdul Aziz, Minister for Education, reduces the responsibility of the Reception Committee and the expenses of the entire A. I. C. C. session are not expected to exceed three thousand rupees. Pandit Malaviya is staying in Patna at Mr. Brij Behar Chaube's residence.

The opening session of the A. I. C. C. on May 18 will be in open air modelled on Karachi Pandal but as the meeting on the 19th will be prolonged it will held indoors in the Sinha Library Hall.

Socialist Group

The Socialist Group knows that it cannot carry the day but would voice the complaint that the present A I C C., being elected in 1931, does not represent the countrys opinion and cite as an instance the fact that whereas the Socialists carried the day in a Congress meeting at Bombay the Congress members of the A I C C., are Swarajists by an overwhelming majority. Further the fact that most of the members of the A I C C., who are attending, are Swarajists and that no-changers are indifferent, adds to the strength of the Swarajists wing in securing the endorsment of the A I C C.—A. P.

TRAGIC PLIGHT OF AFGHAN PRINCES

Govt. To Discontinue Allowance To Descendants

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The condition of the Afghan Princes who are on parole here is stated to be very miserable. A number of them have fallen into debts and their request for a loan has been turned down as also for an increment of their allowances and other improvement in their financial status.

The Government of India is reported to have warned them that the pensions they are now enjoying would not be continued to their descendants after their death except in exceptional circumstances as t leads to idleness among the refugees.—United Press.

NEW ZEALAND GIRL'S SOLO FLIGHT

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Miss Jean Batten, the New Zealand girl, who is attempting a solo flight from England to Australia, left the Dum-Dum Aerodrome for Akyab at 5-30 this morning.—A.P.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in reply to a Parliamentary question said that in 1928-1929, the latest year for which actual figures were available, the burden of national and local taxation in relation to the United States, was estimated to have been nearly twice as heavy in the United Kingdom as in the United States.

Allegations Against Police Officer

Notice Converted Into Summons

An application made on behalf of Inspector Raje of the Princess Street Police Station for the dismissal of the complaint of assault filed against him by Wadilal Mohanlal, formerly a Police informant, was rejected by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who held that this was a case for recording evidence.

The Magistrate accordingly converted the notice issued against Inspector Raje, into a summons.

In asking that the complaint should be dismissed counsel for Inspector Raje said the complainant was a "damaged character" and his client was a "responsible police officer." His client had received many complaints that the complainant was attempting to extort money from "Sutta Khelwalas" on threats of exposure, at first, to the Commissioner of Police but recently to the Press. For this reason the complainant had brought this false charge.

REPORT IN DETAIL

In this case, Wadilal Mohanlal, charged Inspector Raje of the Princess Street Police Station with having severely assaulted him on April 12, while in the lock-up of the Princess Street Police Station. He stated that on April 12, he was arrested on a false charge of house-breaking and theft and was paraded through the streets and was pointed out as the man who had given information to the newspapers, by the Police constables of the accused. While in the lock-up, the accused turned up and without any rhyme or reason struck him three or four times on his cheek, and being entirely at the mercy of the accused he bore the assault meekly.

Fit Case For Summons.

Mr. Khairaz, for the complainant, urged that this was a fit and proper case in which evidence should be recorded and if the Notice was converted into a summons, he will be in a position to adduce evidence completely to prove the charges made in the complaint.

Mr. Bilimoria, on behalf of Inspector Raje, opposed the application and stated that this was an entirely false case brought by the complainant in order to terrorise the Police, and the "Sutta Khel" people. Counsel wished the Court to examine the character of the complainant.

Mr. Bilimoria continuing said that the activities of the complainant had been brought to the notice of Inspector Raje who was in charge of Princess Street Police Station. A petition dated April 5, signed by the Secretary of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association had been sent to the Commissioner of Police in which it was stated that the complainant had threatened to give certain information to the press, if he was not paid hush money. A copy of this petition was forwarded to the Superintendent of the "B" Division which was referred to Inspector Raje for instructions.

Why He Was Arrested

In course of these inquiries, counsel said, the name of Wadilal was mentioned to Inspector Raje as being concerned in the theft and he was arrested. Wadilal gave considerable trouble to the constables who had arrested him while being escorted to the Police Station and refused to enter the cell. He was forcibly put into it but was not assaulted.

Inspector Raje was not on the scene at all and counsel's submission was that this was an entirely false case brought to terrorise the Police Officers and the "Sutta Khel" people.

Magistrate: Are you going to all these people as witnesses?

Mr. Bilimoria: Yes.

Mr. Bilimoria said that owing to the activities of Inspector Raje the back of Shutta Khel had been broken completely in the Princess Street Police Section. (Laughter).

Mr. Khairaz: Completely?

Mr. Bilimoria: Yes, completely. (Renewed laughter).

The Magistrate said that he was of the opinion that this was obviously a case for recording evidence.

Irrelevant Statements.

Mr. Khairaz prefaced his reply to the allegations made by Mr. Bilimoria on the instructions of Inspector Raje, by saying that in trying to break the back of "Sutta" gamblers, Inspector Raje had almost broken his client's head.

Counsel further contended that Mr. Bilimoria had referred to Wadilal as a "damaged character" on the ground of his previous convictions, his submission was that, at that stage the character of his client was utterly irrelevant inasmuch as a man with a damaged character could be assaulted just as well as one who had an unblemished record.

Responsible For Raids.

Inspector Raje had taken umbrage at Wadilal having obtained several "sealed warrants" from the Commissioner of Police, on gambling-dens, carried on by persons, who were the friends of Inspector Raje.

Mr. Khairaz pointed out that the fact that the Commissioner of Police issued sealed warrants, relying on the information given by Wadilal, was sufficient to show that he was not such a bad character as the defence tried to make him out to be.

Mr. Khairaz finally submitted that this was eminently a matter which should be gone into and since it would be inconvenient to go into the evidence at that stage, the proper course for the Court would be to convert the Notice into a summons.

The Magistrate passed orders converting the Notice into a summons.

Mr. F.G.R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law with Mr. E.J. Biem, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Dossabhoy Bilimoria appeared for the respondent.

40-HOUR WEEK IMPRACTICABLE

British Government's Intimation To I. L. O.

LONDON, May 16.

The British Government have informed the International Labour Office that they consider the proposal for a convention to secure a 40 hour week tp be impracticable, and that hours and wages cannot properly be separated, so that a provision is necessary for maintaining the same.

It is pointed out that the maintenance of an hourly rate where hours were reduced and the rise of weekly earnings for those on short time "could hardly fail to produce confusion and industrial strife". In a great majority of the principal industries the normal working week is fixed by agreement at 47 to 48 hours.—B. O. W.

Arrangements are being made for organising an agricultural exhibition at Mota Gopnath, a seaside resort in the Talaja Mohal of the Bhavnagar State.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.